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SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 84. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1887. WHOLE NO. 11,423.

HOME AFFAIRS.

AN ANARCHIST'S DEFINITION OF ANARCHISM.

The Sullivan-Felton Contest—Lake Disasters—Coreans Coming—Fatal Collision.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

THE ANARCHIST PLATFORM.

Testimony Brought Out at Her Most's Trial Yesterday.

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NEW YORK, November 25th.—During Herr Most's trial to-day, Morris Schultze, editor of the *Freiheit*, which has contained Most's tirades, was cross-examined by Attorney Nicoll.

"Is it proposed to bring about a social revolution by force?" Nicoll queried.

"That depends entirely upon the behavior of the ruling classes."

"Then, if the ruling classes behave themselves according to the ideas of the Anarchists, no force will be resorted to?"

"Certainly not; it depends entirely upon the ruling classes—pressure evolves pressure."

Schenck, a printer, who has served a nine-months' term for an Anarchistic demonstration, was also cross-examined.

"What do you understand by the principles of Anarchism?"

Answer—"To rule the people without Kings or Princes, Presidents or Legislatures; without social or legal contracts, without Courts of justice."

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

Counsel for the defense in his opening address declared that it was not Most but free speech that was on trial. He declared, among other things, that he would prove that when one of Most's auditors wanted to begin the work of destruction at once, Most counseled patience.

Adolph Schenck, who was convicted with Most last year for taking part in an unlawful assemblage, was the first witness. Officer Sachs had testified that Shenck had presided at the meeting and introduced Most. Schenck swore that he was on Staten Island on the night in question. He admitted that he was an Anarchist, and in favor of bringing about a revolution in society by force, if necessary. He described anarchy as a condition of things wherein the people rule themselves in communities without any State or general Government, without courts and without law. Common sense should be the only rule of conduct. There should be no punishment for wrongdoing, except a guilty person's own conscience, which in time would set him right.

Schultzer testified that Most had not recommended any assassinations or counseled any violations of the law.

Emil Kasse said that Most made no threats. Witness did not know whether the United States was a republic or a monarchy; he had not studied our form of government.

Adjourned till Monday.

SULLIVAN VS. FELTON.

The San Mateo Statesman Thinks Sullivan Can't Knock him Out.

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WASHINGTON, November 25th.—[Special.]—Representative Felton arrived here last night. He reports California as enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity, and he regards the boom in real estate as healthy, except, perhaps, in the extreme southern section of the State.

Speaking of his contest with Sullivan, Felton said: "I have not read all the evidence taken in the case, but my attorneys assure me that I have a good case. In any event, such as it is it will go before the House, and the members can decide for themselves whether or not I was fairly elected. If I am not elected to the seat, I do not want it, and I am willing to leave the matter to the judgment of the Committee on Elections and the House. I know that I was legally elected, and the facts of the case will be determined by the proper tribunal in due time. I am not at all worried about the outcome of the controversy, and am entirely content to let the verdict be rendered upon the record as it is made up."

INSANE FROM GRIEF.

Sad Result of the Late Ocean Horror Off England.

CLEVELAND (O.), November 24th.—A little over a year ago there came to this city from Germany a man named Gustave Friedle, an honest, hard-working fellow, whose aim in live was to secure enough money by his labor to bring his beloved wife and children to this country from their home in the fatherland. Friedle soon found work in an East End manufactory, and by hard labor and many privations to himself he managed a few weeks ago to secure money enough to pay the passage to this country of his loved ones. He bought the tickets from a ticket-broker in this city, spending his last cent in the pasteboards, and with a joyful heart he wrote a long and happy letter to his wife, inclosing the tickets.

Last Saturday morning Mrs. Friedle and her family of five children bade adieu to their tearful relations and friends, and boarded the Netherland Line steamer W. A. Scholten. A few hours later the vessel steamed out of the harbor and commenced its voyage across the Atlantic ocean. On Sunday night it met with a terrible disaster. While passing through the English Channel in a fog the vessel collided with the screw steamer Rosemary, and in a few moments the Scholten sank to the bottom of the Channel, carrying with it 132 of the passengers. The news was published in the city papers on Monday morning, but it was late in the afternoon before the terrible intelligence reached the ears of Gustave Friedle. He was terribly stunned at first, but he soon recovered his senses and hastened to the office of the agents of the Netherland line in this city. Here a full list of the saved had been received, but not one of the unfortunate German's family was named. Freidle begged the agent time and again to look over the list once more, and when his worst fears were at once realized he almost fainted.

A friend who had accompanied him led him home, and fruitless attempts were made to comfort him. He was wild with grief, and since he received the news of the fate of his family he has done nothing but walk up and down his room, wringing his hands and crying out for his wife and children. A later cablegram to the office of the steamship company confirms the report of the drowning of the entire family. The latest reports are that poor Freidle has gone completely insane.

TARIFF TALK.

Democrats Changing Their Tune in Regard to Revenue.

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PHILADELPHIA, November 25th.—A. C. McClure, editor of the *Times*, telegraphs the following from Washington: Carlisle will be elected Speaker by a united Democratic vote, and it is no secret that he does not propose to attempt to enforce any particular tariff policy upon the party by the special recognition or the special rejection of prominent men because of their views on the tariff. There will be no attempt to frame a tariff bill or bill reducing internal taxation until there can be the fullest and frankest conference of representatives of all shades of conviction on the subject. There will be no attempt made by any responsible Democratic authority in the House or out of it to revise the tariff on any other basis than the distinct recognition of protection to labor.

FATAL COLLISION.

Several Men Killed by a Railroad Collision in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, November 25th.—Two freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided on a sharp curve fifteen miles from this city this morning. Both trains were completely demolished and three men killed and five others injured. One of the killed was Wm. Heddiman, a fireman, of Wheeling. The two others are still under the debris and their names are unknown. Three of the injured, engineers Gates and Goff and fireman McGann, may die. The blame apparently rests with the train dispatcher.

WINED AND TOASTED.

Reception to the National Soldiers' Home Commission Last Night.

NEW YORK, November 25th.—[Special.]—The Bohemian Club rooms were handsomely decorated this evening, the occasion being a reception tendered to the National Soldiers' Home Commission by the State Soldiers' Home Trustees. Colonel Stuart Taylor delivered an address of welcome on the part of the Trustees. Dr. Swan, President of the Bohemian Club, spoke for that organization. Various speakers were introduced, among whom were Judge Waymire, Generals Franklin, Black, Martin, Sewell, Negley and Captain Blanding, of the National Commission. Governor Waterman was also introduced, and his health drank.

After the speeches the party adjourned to the Occidental Hotel, where a repast was served and a general good time enjoyed.

A HUGE BUCKET-SHOP.

Chicago's Board of Trade Said to be Run on the Boodle Plan.

CHICAGO, November 25th.—State's Attorney Grinnell, who is trying to have the bucket-shop keepers indicted, said to-day that tdey had promised him proof that the regular Board of Trade was nothing but a big bucket-shop. If the proof was forthcoming, he declared that he would bring the case of the Board before the Grand Jury.

LAKE DISASTERS.

Another Great Storm on the Lakes, and Vessels Wrecked.

CHEBOYGAN (Mich.), November 25th.—The boat blowing signals of distress last night, off the point, was the propelleor Albany. She is ashore at the foot of Bois Blanc island, and is full of water. The crew were saved. The barge Montgomery is near by, also in bad shape, and two large steamers are reported ashore below Cheboygan light. All went on last night during the storm.

Claus Spreckels' Machinery.

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WASHINGTON, November 25th.—Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, recently informed the Treasury Department of his purpose to import certain machinery to be used in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and asked that it be allowed free entry. Acting Secretary Trompson has informed him in reply that his request cannot be granted for the reason that the law which admitted beet-root sugar machinery free of duty lapsed July 1, 1883, and that such machinery is now dutiable on importation.

A Corean Mission to America.

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WASHINGTON, November 25th.—[Special.] The *Star* to-night says: A private letter from Chemulpo, Corea, says: "The King has appointed the 21st of October as the day for the Mission to the United States to start. I cannot say with any certainty that they will get off, but it now seems probable. No thanks are due our Government for this most desirable conclusion of the matter, as it is simply owing to the fact that Russia has insisted on the non-interference of China that it has been made possible."

California Pensions.

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WASHINGTON, November 25th.—[Special.]—California pensions have been granted as follows: George Cummings, San Francisco; Mary (mother of Henry B. Seaman), Los Angeles; John Warden, St. Helena; Francis Hart, San Francisco; Thomas Lucas, alias George Upperman, Stockton; J. D. Goodrich, Chico; J. V. Moone, South Butte; Andrew McClary, Winters; William Farrel, Algine; J. H. Leland, Woodland.

Scattered Men-of-War.

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WASHINGTON, November 25th.—[Special.] Real-Admiral Kimberly, commanding the Pacific squadron, under date of November 1st, reports the movements of vessels of the squadron: The Vandalia, Mohican and Juniata were at Honolulu. When last heard from the Alert was at Paita, bound for Panama. The Iroquois is under orders to visit Gufragio and Topolobampo on her way to the Mare Island navy-yard. The Adams sailed, October 2d, for Longa Island. The Monongahela is at Coquimb, Chile.

An Indian Agent's Troubles.

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WASHINGTON, November 25th.—[Special.] Jesse Lee Hull, Agent of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, in Indian Territory, was suspended some time ago, a shortage of about $30,000 having been found in his accounts. A prosecution was ordered against himself and bondsmen. Lee is in the city, and on his representations Garland has ordered a suspension of the prosecution until Lee has an opportunity to make an explanation.

Postal Changes.

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WASHINGTON, November 25th.—[Special.] Postoffices have been established at Ross, Marin county, Willis C. Morris Postmaster.

Joseph Kimrell has been commissioned Postmaster at Colusa Junction, and Newton Whims at Escondido, Cal.

Home News from Abroad.

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WASHINGTON, November 25th.—[Special.] From Californians recently arrived here it is learned that Thomas Shannon, ex-Collector of the Port of San Francisco, will be made Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

Driven to Suicide.

CINCINNATI, November 25th.—It is reported that Charles Albert Kebler, the attorney who committed suicide last Wednesday, was driven to the deed by the approaching revelation of heavy forgeries committed by him in the management of estates and trust funds intrusted to his care. An estimate is made that the liabilities thus incurred amount to $175,000, while the property left by Kebler will not exceed $60,000. Persons most seriously affected are his own family and friends.

The Californians Lost.

JOLIET, November 25th.—A verdict was rendered in favor of Lambert & Bishop in the celebrated insurance case this morning, the jury holding that the California Insurance Company had no cause for action. Whyte, who confessed the crime of arson, will be arrested.

More Persons Saved.

NEW YORK, November 25th.—The New York agent of the Netherland-American Steamship Company has been informed that thirteen of the passengers of the steamer Scholten before reported missing are now known to have been saved.

The Des Moines Fire.

DES MOINES (Ia.), November 25th.—The loss in the Des Moines Packing-house fire last night is estimated at $250,000, and the total insurance $195,000.

A FEMALE TRAMP.

A Woman Whose Home was in the Mountain Wilds of Oregon.

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SALEM, November 25th.—To-day a woman named Rebecca Hoffman was brought down from Jefferson, having been found there by citizens wandering about in a strange manner, and unable to give a satisfactory account of herself. She spent last night in the woods near there beside a small fire, under no shelter, and with no protection against the extreme cold but a shawl. She was examined by two physicians, and recited a strange tale of her wanderings during the past four years. She started originally from Canada, and came West, adopting the customs and enduring the hardships of ordinary tramp life. She spent last winter in Dakota, and then headed for Oregon. She had been in this county for some days, living in the woods and by the roadside, begging her board, but never accepting the shelter of any hospitable home. She is not the same tramp reported from Linn county recently. She was committed to the asylum. Some of her actions evidently indicate an unbalanced mind.

It is now said that evidence has been secured to corroborate the statement that "Doc" Harlan was killed in a struggle with Hattie Woolsteen, near Los Angeles, to secure a pistol and that the killing was accidental.

To extinguish the flames from kerosene, use flour profusely upon them.

THE CRISIS.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONISTS IN HIGH SPIRITS.

An Attempt to Bolster Up President Grevy—Saussier Declines the Prize.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

IN FRANCE.

The Republicans Warned Against the Orleanists' Intrigues.

PARIS, November 25th.—President Grevy still stubbornly resists the demand for his immediate resignation. The press unanimously condemns the prolongation of the crisis.

Le Paix says: "Grevy will not resign before he has placed the republic in a safe position." It declares that the Orleans Princes are very active, and warns the Republicans to reflect on the course they are taking.

THE PEACEFUL ORLEANISTS.

PARIS, November 25th.—The *Moniteur* (Orleanist) declares that the story of an alleged Orleanist conspiracy to discredit Germany in the eyes of Russia is a bad joke, and that it should not be taken seriously by any French journal. The Monarchists, it says, have always striven to maintain peace.

LATEST PHASE OF THE CRISIS.

PARIS, November 25th.—*Le Paris* says: "Rouvier has agreed to read President Grevy's message only on condition that the latter withdraw his acceptance of the resignation of the Ministry. Rouvier reproached the President for so hurriedly accepting the Ministers' resignation."

It is reported that on Rouvier's advice, Wilson actually signed the letter of resignation in order to avoid endangering Grevy's position, but later, seeing that it would amount to an admission of Wilson's guilt, the President and Wilson agreed to cancel the letter.

Maider de Montjou is actively canvassing on behalf of the proposed resolution expressing confidence in Grevy. Although the feeling against Grevy has somewhat abated, it is thought unlikely that his friends' efforts will be successful.

"VIVE LA COMMUNE!"

PARIS, November 25th.—There was a revolutionary meeting in Salle De Furier this evening. Deputies Canelliot and Basly delivered violent speeches directed against Ferry. They declared it necessary for the people to march to the Hotel De Ville to prevent the King from going to the Tuilleries.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the people called upon popular forces to organize themselves to venture everything against extortion and traitors.

The meeting dispersed with cries of "Vive la Commune!"

SAUSSIER DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, November 25th.—General Saussier has asked permission of the War Ministry to announce in the newspapers his refusal to contest the Presidency. General Saussier's withdrawal leaves only three candidates—Fouquet, Ferry and Freycinet.

FISH SWIMMING IN OIL.

A Strange Discovery on a Prairie Farm in Minnesota.

A dispatch from the town of Albert Lea, Minn., says: A few weeks ago this community was excited over the discovery of natural gas upon the farm of A. G. Hazard, a few miles from this city. Yesterday another discovery was made in the same neighborhood which is more wonderful if not more important. The first intimation of gaseous deposits was the oil that covered a small stream flowing through Mr. Hazard's farm. The same phenomenon had been visible for a number of years. Yesterday morning while two men in the employ of Mr. Hazard were digging at the base of a small hill whence this stream flowed, they noticed a sudden increase in the oily deposit. They dug into what seemed to be a natural basin in a cleft formed by two large rocks. The excavation made was rapidly filled with a thin, yellowish oil, and after the hole had been cleared of debris it filled quite rapidly with oil, which spouted in thin jets from the sides of the basin. A blast was necessary for further developments. This made an opening two feet wide in the side of the basin, showing a large cavernous hole, from which proceeded a strong smell of oil. It was some time before the men dared to enter, being afraid of an explosion, but a safety lamp was procured from an old coal miner, who also volunteered to explore. He was gone but a few moments when he returned and called for a pail. This was furnished, and he re-entered the cavern. When he came out he had the pail full of the thin, yellowish oil, which, free from dirt, was clear and translucid. But a greater surprise was at hand. There appeared to be something living in the oil. Closer examination showed that there were at least fifty small fish swimming about in the oil, as lively and unconcerned, apparently, as a speckled trout in his native stream. The fish averaged from an inch to two inches long. They were of a bright yellow color, and without scales. They resembled the fish of the river in Mammoth Cave in that they had no eyes. In all other respects, save those mentioned, they were like the common minnow. Several pounds of this wonderful variety of the finny tribe were taken out. An old Frenchman, who was once engaged in the sardine fisheries off the coast of France, prepared some of the fish for the table, and declared them to be equal to the best sardines. Several scientific gentlemen are now analyzing and experimenting with the oil, with a view of ascertaining its value.

A QUAKER WEDDING.

The Manner in Which the Silent People Get Married.

It was a small square building, painted white, and like all Friends' "meeting-houses" there was upon it no spire or cupola, for they deem it sacrilegious to disturb the calm of their peaceful "First Day" with clangor of brazen bell. One autumn "Fifth Day," from far and near came the great old-fashioned carriages, bringing staid old gentlemen wearing their drab costumes, of which the broad-brimmed hats and queer coats were distinctive features; old ladies with placid faces peeping out from beneath quaint drab bonnets, wearing plainly-made dresses of the same somber hue, with nothing save white handkerchiefs of exquisite fineness crossed beneath their chins to relieve the severe plainness of their raiment, and young people mostly attired after the manner of the "world's people," all eager to see the rather unusual sight of a wedding in the meeting-house.

I entered at the woman's door. The interior of the plain building wore an air of strange simplicity in these days, when cushioned pews and elegant carpets are seen in nearly all the churches. The pine floor was white and clean. A dozen straight-backed seats were on either side of a narrow aisle, and fronting these were four others on a raised platform. A common box-stove stood in the corner, and also a small walnut table on which was lying a roll of paper which proved to be the marriage certificate. The sliding partition, which was open on the occasion, showed us the men's side of the house was similarly furnished with the exception of the table.

The male portion of the audience sat with their hats on, and both men and women had their heads bent slightly forward, with eyes half closed, as if engaged in silent devotion. No fresh arrival caused one face to turn toward the door to see who the new comer was. Even little children, whose mischievous pranks sorely tried my patience in the school-room, now sat demure and silent, and there was no air of expectancy on any countenance.

At last the wedding party entered, but not to the sound of wedding march, for no music either vocal or instrumental is ever heard in a Quaker meeting-house. They passed on to the platform and seated themselves facing the little assemblage gathered there to witness the ceremony. Ten minutes more of silence, when they rose, and the couple to be married joined their right hands, and the gentleman said in rather low, but distinct tones:

"In the presence of the Lord I take thee, Ruth Stiles, to be my wedded wife, promising with divine assistance to be unto thee a loving and faithful husband until death shall separate us."

In tremulous tones the bride then repeated the same words, merely substituting "David Hill" and "husband" for "wife."

They sat down again, and after another short period of silence one old gentleman rose and shook hands with another, and the meeting had closed.

Many friends signed the certificate as witnesses of the important ceremony which had transformed an Indian Mission school teacher into the wife of a well-to-do farmer.

The bride wore a dress of very fine drab cashmere, made in Quaker fashion, short waist and plain full skirt. A handsome collar of delicate lace was fastened beneath her throat with a white geranium blossom and leaves. Her kid gloves matched her dress in color, but instead of a Quaker bonnet she wore a very stylish hat with satin loops and ostrich tips corresponding in hue with dress and gloves.

The groom was attired in a dress suit of black, such as men usually wear on such occasions, with no trace of Quaker fashion about it. The bridesmaid and the groomsman were clothed in nearly the same manner as the contracting parties.

Hearty congratulations were showered upon the young people, and everywhere I could hear kindly greetings exchanged among the people, such as, "Daniel, how does thee do? I am so glad to see thee here to-day; and "Well, Emily, thee did get out. It seems nice to see thee with us after thy long sickness." One sweet, loving old lady addressed me thus: "And what is thy first name? We wish to know thee well now that thee has come among us to teach our little ones. Thee knows we are not a formal people, being friendly to all."—*Detroit Free Press.*

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mount Davidson, Nev., is now illuminated by electric lights.

Two railroad trains were derailed five miles north of San Bernardino on Thursday.

At Grass Valley, on Thursday, the Mining Men beat the Business Men at baseball —22 to 20.

It is believed that ex-Senator Jones, of Florida, who persists in hanging about Detroit, is insane.

Patrick Ford, ex-Public Administrator, and his son Jerry, have been arrested at Prescott, A. T., for arson.

The strike of the employes of the Northern Pacific road is now over. Everything at the Tacoma wharf is now quiet.

John Cathcart, a lawyer, lately arrived at Tacoma, embezzled $1,000 from a mill company, and is now under arrest.

The last load of supplies for the extension of the Oregon railroad before the connection is made passed up from Redding on Thursday.

Several vehicles were wrecked and persons injured at Biggs on Thursday, in consequence of a rush caused by the collision of two horses on the race-track.

It has transpired that the two lepers now in the hospital at Philadelphia have for many months associated with people in the neighborhood where they were living.

Two freight trains collided on the Cincinnati Southern road at Ulmo, Tenn., on Wednesday night. Two men were killed and two badly hurt. The engines were demolished and seven cars were wrecked.

A "FAIR" DICKER.

Interesting Episode at a Church Bazaar at the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Fair attended the Catholic bazaar in the Mechanics' Pavilion last night, and priced a bouquet in a booth. Before the lady could answer, another lady in the back part of the booth said the price was $500. Fair looked at the speaker, said not a word, and gave his check for the amount and took the bouquet. The lady who named the price was Mrs. Fair.

Singing Under Fire.

The Northern and Southern armies which fought each other during the civil war were noted for the hundreds of pious men who served as privates and as officers. Prayer meetings, services of sacred song, and preaching abounded, and sometimes the voice of the Chaplain was lifted up amid the roar of cannon.

The Rev. J. W. Jones, Chaplain in the Army of Northern Virginia, tells of a religious meeting which was dispersed by the shells of the Union army.

Early's brigade was in front of Pope's army, and at an intimation that there would be preaching a solid acre of eager listeners gathered. An artillery duel was going on across the Rappahannock, and now and then the shriek of a shell passing over the heads of the congregation mingled with the voice of song.

As the last hymn before the sermon was being sung a huge rifle shell fell in the center of the worshipers. It passed between two officers and buried itself in the ground, throwing dirt all around, but did not explode.

There was a sudden movement back from the spot, but the leader of the singing sang on without faltering. As the preacher rose, an officer suggested the suspension of the service until the brigade could be moved under the protection of an intervening hill.

As the throng moved away a shell did explode and killed and wounded five men. After the service the Chaplain went back to the spot whence they had moved and found that twenty shells had fallen and exploded in the space.—*Youth's Companion.*

NEW MODE OF WASHING.—The ill effects of soda on linen have given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one tablespoonful of turpentine, and three of ammonia. The mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel containing them as nearly heremetically as possible. The clothes are afterward washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated and used a second time, but in that case half a tablespoonful of turpentine and a tablespoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy of time, labor and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as there is little necessity for rubbing, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no injurious effect upon the linen, and while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.—*Exchange.*

SULPHUR AGAINST SCARLET FEVER.—We find in an exchange a glowing account of effective protection which a mother unconsciously gave to her children who were extremely exposed to scarlet fever, by administering sulphur and molasses for a milder skin disease. People should be warned against trifling with so insidious a drug as sulphur, the psora of which often taints the system for years or for life, with pernicious effects rivaling those of mercury and quinine. Of the two evils choose the least, the risk of scarlet fever, which, indeed, may usually be avoided by simple caution.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IN A HOPEFUL HUMOR.

Davitt Talks—Balfour Weakens on O'Brien—Mariners Rescued—The Crown Prince.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

O'BRIEN'S VICTORY.

Balfour Says the Irish Editor Will Not be Harshly Treated.

LONDON, November 25th.—A letter written by Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is published, in which he refers to the "grotesque episode" of O'Brien's clothes. He says O'Brien is not treated in Tullamore prison either with leniency or severity. He has succeeded in sheltering himself under a medical opinion that his lungs are delicate and his heart action weak. Balfour also says that if O'Brien refuses to wear the prison dress force will be applied to compel him. There is no reason why he should not fulfill his term in prison, but he cannot safely be subjected to the usual discipline.

CANADA.

Rescue of the Captain and Sailor of the Stranded Schooner.

LEMINGTON (Ont.), November 25th.—Captain Murphy, and the sailor, named Hunter, of the White Star, were rescued by fishermen this morning. The Captain is apparently none the worse for his nineteen hours' exposure, but Hunter suffers terribly from the cold and is in a critical condition.

The White Star has broken in two and is a total wreck. She was owned by Cummings & Griffin, of Oswego, and had a heavy cargo of coal for Detroit.

Trouble Among the English Liberals.

LONDON, November 25th.—Probably a split will shortly occur in the National Liberal Club. Eighty-eight members have made requisitions upon the committee to convene a meeting to debate a resolution that in interests of the party members should actively engage in political work. Many Unionists and Gladstonian members oppose such action, on the ground that the club comprises all sections of the Liberal party, and that it would be unwise to accentuate dissensions by participating in active politics.

German Army Topics.

BERLIN, November 25th.—The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the speech from the throne, says the object of the bill for the reorganization of the landwehr and landsturm is bringing about an essential increase of the defensive strength of the Empire. That measure, taken in connection with the declaration in the speech in regard to Germany's foreign policy, will be received by the country and press with sympathy and satisfaction.

Frederick William Hopeful.

BERLIN, November 25th.—In the Reichstag to-day, the President read a telegram from the Crown Prince, in response to the message of sympathy sent by that body yesterday, thanking them for their sympathy and expressing the hope that the favorable turn in his ailment, which has already resulted from his stay in the South, would permit him to resume to the full extent his duties to the Fatherland.

After American Securities.

FRANKFORT, November 25th.—Public announcement that $8,000,000 of the Northern Pacific third mortgage bonds have been taken by a syndicate, in which Messrs. Rothschild, Belmont & Co., Deutsche Bank of Berlin and Jacob S. H. Sterne of this city are principal parties in interest, has made a great sensation here and at other financial centers of the continent.

Davitt on Land Purchase.

LONDON, November 25th.—Michael Davitt, at Carlisle to-night, declared that the Irish alone could settle the land question with the landlords. He hoped support would be withheld from any land-purchase scheme proposed in England, even if suggested by Gladstone himself.

A London Banker Charged With Fraud.

LONDON, November 25th.—The Magistrate of the Westminster Police Court tonight granted a summons against Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, a banker, on a charge of obtaining £47,000 by false pretenses from James McHenry, in connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The alleged fraud occurred in 1874.

The Triple Alliance.

PESTH, November 25th.—*Pester Llyod* denies that each of the Powers in the triple alliance is only bound to assist an ally if two Powers attack it. It says that an ally is bound, under all circumstances, to assist. The paper also says: "Bismarck informed the Czar at the interview at Berlin on Friday that the triple alliance was the result of Russia's sullenness and ill will."

A Bulgarian Denial.

PARIS, November 25th.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a telegram from Vienna which says that Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, and the mother of Princess Clementine have decided to issue a formal denial of the Cologne *Gazette's* insinuations against their family.

A Tabooed Newspaper.

DUBLIN, November 25th.—Denis McNamara, a shopkeeper at Ennis, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment for selling copies of *United Ireland*, William O'Brien's paper, the selling of which had been proclaimed. This is the first instance in which a person has been prosecuted for selling papers.

Reichstag Elections.

BERLIN, November 25th.—Herr Wedell Piesdorff has been re-elected President of the Reichstag, and Dr. Buhl and Herr Unruhe Bomst, Vice-Presidents.

Use of Stimulants in Central Africa.

As to the liquor question, there is no doubt that many men out here ruin their health by excessive drinking; but I think that many other, chiefly missionaries, ruin their by a mistaken and exaggerated abstinence. Stanley recommends two or three ounces of good wine every evening after sunset, and I find that most men who have passed any time on the Congo agree with him. Every one becomes more or less anæmic after a short residence in this climate; and a man who feels himself getting uncomfortably weak, with a strong desire for stimulants, may injure himself by frequent use of them—and, as a matter of fact, many do so on the lower river, where liquor is plentiful. A teetotaler, on the other hand, will most likely be prostrated by sickness, when the timely use of a little wine would have kept up his strength. As a friend of mine, who has passed some years out here puts it, "A cocktail every night before dinner, if it does not save you altogether from anæmia, will enable you to get through your term of three years, and leave you in good health at the end; but if you take to drinking, in any quantity, at any hour of the day, you will soon have to clear out of the country if you wish to keep alive." The effect of brandy drunk under a hot sun is to cause a burning pain in the region of the liver; and I have seen men who have spent two years out here choking and gasping for breath after less than half a wineglassful of neat brandy taken in the middle of the day.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A WONDERFUL ECHO.—There is, near Boston, in that part of Newton known as the Upper Falls, a most remarkable and magnificent structure justly called "Echo Bridge." People from a distance visit it as one of the wonders of New England. The bridge is about 500 feet long, and has seven arches. Six of these have spans of thirty-seven feet each, but the seventh is 130 feet, the second in size on this continent, and one of the largest stone arches in the world. But the most wonderful feature of this structure is the "echo," from which it derives its name. An ordinary shout will be repeated from fifteen to twenty times, and it is said that a pistol-shot will create upward of twenty-five echoes. A party of visitors shouted the word "Ha!" and such a merry peal of laughter resounded that they were forced to join it in spite of themselves. The word "echo" (with the accent on the last syllable) was spoken in a sharp, full tone, and the voice of the "cow boy" was heard in the surrounding woods, calling "co-co-co-co-co," growing fainter and fainter, as, in imagination, the boy with his cows left the party in the rear.—*Congregationalist.*

HENRY EDGERTON.

Memorial and Resolutions Prepared by the Bar Association.

The San Francisco Bar Association has, through its committee appointed for that purpose, prepared the following testimonial and resolutions relating to the late Henry Edgerton:

To the Members of the Bar: Your committee appointed to take some action in respect to the death of the Honorable Henry Edgerton, have concluded that the most fitting and proper notice that could be taken of his death would be to prepare a brief biographical sketch of his life. We beg to submit the following:

Henry Edgerton was born at Windsor, Vt., in the year 1830. About the year 1840 his father's family removed to Rutland, Vt., where his father is now living at the age of eighty-six. Edgerton came of good stock. There were lawyers on both sides of his family. His father was prominent in this State in his profession, and continued in it actively until 1875. His mother was Susan Curtis, the daughter of General Curtis. George and Edward Curtis, her brothers, were prominent lawyers in the city of New York. They were intimate friends of Webster, and many of their letters are contained in the published correspondence of Webster.

Edgerton was not a graduate of any college, but he was an educated man. In boyhood he attended the village schools, and later was sent to Castleton and Burr Seminaries. After leaving school he entered his father's office and began the study of the law. In 1851 or 1852 he was admitted to the bar. He then opened an office in Rutland and commenced practice, in which he continued until the autumn of 1853, when he joined Robert Peerrpont and others and came to California.

Upon his arrival he located in Napa. He won his way at once to the front rank of the profession, and for many years was identified with all the important litigation in Napa and adjoining counties, which in those days was not inconsiderable.

In 1856 he was elected District Attorney of Napa county. In 1859 he was elected a State Senator for the district comprising Napa, Solano and Yolo counties. The canvass he made was powerful, brilliant and successful. This was the first time that public attention was attracted to him. Later, during the session of the Legislature of 1860 and 1861, he again came into public notice by the introduction of the so-called "Union resolutions," in the discussion of which he distinguished himself as a debater and an orator.

Among other important matters in which Edgerton was a conspicuous figure, and which have become a part of the history of the State, were his introduction of the resolutions in the Legislature of 1860-61, to expunge from the journals the resolutions of the Legislature censuring Broderick and demanding his resignation, and the powerful and brilliant speech he made on that occasion.

His prosecution of Judge James H. Hardy on his impeachment trial before the State Senate, in 1862.

The canvass he made when he was a candidate for Congress in 1863.

His service in the State Senate for three consecutive sessions, closing with that of 1877-78, when he represented Sacramento county.

His election as a Presidential Elector, in 1860 and again in 1884, and his services as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879.

It was during the discussion of the railroad question in this Convention and at the close of his speech on corporations, which occupied an afternoon, that in reply to an attack upon the leaders of the conservatives, in which they had been denounced as "corporation lawyers," he spoke as follows in defense of the profession:

"Sir, it was the skill and wisdom of lawyers that laid the foundation and reared the superstructure of that benign Government under which we sit in this hall. It was an immortal company of lawyers whose statesmanship, supported by the deathless valor of its heroic armies, kept the Government firm on its foundation in the most tremendous shock of war the universe has ever felt. It was a lawyer who, at the call of his country, in the hour of its direst peril, left the walks of his profession and became the greatest organizer of war the world has ever seen. But, sir, I need not stand here and call the roll of its heroes. In the Senate, upon the Bench, at the Bar, in the camp, in the stricken line of battle, always and everywhere, when civilization and the rights of mankind have been assailed, that profession has been in the vanguard of their defenders. The bones of its martyrs are at the base of every great monument which marks the progress of the race, and there is not a legal security or a constitutional guarantee of liberty or labor that is not illustrated by their genius or consecrated and cemented by their blood."

Probably no man in the history of this State, from 1859 down to a comparatively recent date, has been so intimately identified with politics as a campaign speaker as was Edgerton. His eloquent voice has been heard in almost every city, town and hamlet from one end of the State to the other, in almost every national and State canvass for twenty-five years past.

He was a man of very extensive literary attainments, as is clearly indicated in all of his public speeches, which are clothed in pure diction and abound in figures of speech. He was not a ready debater. All of his speeches, whether made on the platform, in the Senate Chamber or at the Bar, were the result of great labor and the most careful and elaborate preparation. He was a pleasing and popular speaker, fond of the art, happy in expression, and was of commanding countenance and voice.

Nature was most bountiful in her gifts to him, a fine physical frame, high forehead, large head, firmly-cut mouth and features handsome in their strength, and an amiable, affectionate and kind disposition.

In his social relations he was genial. His amiability was proverbial. His urbanity and gentleness of deportment never deserted him. His personal qualities imparted a charm and pleasure to those in intercourse with him. He loved the society of young men, to talk with them, and encourage them in their plans and studies. There are a number among us who have been called from his office to the Bar, and will not forget the debt of gratitude due him.

Edgerton was a genius, an orator and a lawyer, but he had an overmastering political ambition, which was not gratified to any great measure, but which was really a an obstacle to his success at the Bar. The doors of the United States Senate and of the House of Representatives more than once seemed about to open to him, but they never did open; he was always driven away by a strange and vexed fate.

Being of a sensitive nature, the failure to gratify his ambition had much to do in shaping his course of life in his latter days.

Edgerton had his faults. What mortal has not? He was conscious of them, and repented in sack-cloth and ashes. He was his own worst enemy. His death was untimely.

In the bereaved family circle from which he has been taken the vacancy must remain and the loss be irreparable. While we may not invade the sacred precincts of their sorrow or hope to lighten their affliction, it may be a mournful satisfaction to them to reflect that we, his brothers, have met to render a tribute to his memory.

We offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the death of our brother, the Hon. Henry Edgerton, and that we hereby tender our sincere sympathy to his venerable father, to his widow and to his relatives for their great affliction.

That in token of our deep regret for his death, a committee be appointed to present this memorial and these resolutions to the Supreme Court, the United States Circuit Court and Department Number Nine of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, with a request that they be spread upon the records of each Court.

Resolved, further, That a copy of this memorial and resolutions be transmitted to his relatives.

Watches with springs were first made at Nuremburg about 1477.

PACIFIC COAST.

LITTLE PETE EXONERATES THE BUCKLEY CROWD

Morrow's Change of Venue—A Murderer Hanged—Big Fire in San Francisco—Horticulturists.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

FRUIT-GROWERS.

Matters Discussed at the Meeting of the Horticultural Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—The State Horticultural Society met this afternoon. Ex-Governor Stoneman, of San Gabriel, was unanimously elected to membership, also Mrs. J. M. Dyer and H. E. Moore, of San Francisco, and M. J. Rogers, of Los Gatos.

Secretary Wickson reported that $150 remained in the treasury. The receipts for the year were $222 50.

The subject for the day's discussion was California Seedling Fruits, and Secretary Wickson read a long essay on the topic, embracing a large number of inquiries which he had received relative to the identification of certain fruits. As he read from these inquiries the matter was taken up and the characteristics and identification of the various fruits decided upon.

It was agreed to hereafter call the apple known both as "Skinner's Seedling" and the "Santa Clara County King" by the former name. The peach called "Cook's Seedling," and also "Sonoma Seedling," will hereafter be called "Cook's Seedling." It was agreed to designate the apple known both as "Marsball's Seedling" and "Red Bellflower" as the "Marshall Red."

It was proposed to designate this apple as "Marshall's Seedling," but Mr. Coates and Mr. Wickson both protested against tacking the word seedling after names. Mr. Wickson urged that this practice was condemned by the American Pomological Society. Mr. Coates praised the practice of Mr. Hatch, which is to find original and characteristic names for new varieties.

The merits of the Muir and Lovell peaches were discussed, The Lovell is a richer fruit and later, but the Muir is a better fruit for drying.

Congress at its last session passed a law establishing Agricultural Experimental Stations in different States, but it neglected to make appropriations for carrying out the provisions of that law, and the Society passed a resolution requesting our delegation in Congress to labor for the granting of the necessary appropriations.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Goslaw, the Murderer of Old Man Grant, Hanged at San Jose.

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SAN JOSE, November 25th.—At 11:45 o'clock to-day Charles Goslaw was hanged in the county jail-yard for the murder of H. A. Grant, his ex-partner, at Los Gatos, on January 19th last. Grant died two days after the injuries inflicted by Goslaw. Goslaw surrendered himself on a charge of battery the night that the trouble occurred. He was tried and found guilty in March last, and sentenced to death. An appeal for a new trial was denied by the Supreme Court, and all efforts to have his sentence commuted were unavailing.

Goslaw parted from his wife and two children on Wednesday last. During the past week he embraced the Catholic faith. This morning, before leaving his cell, prayers were said, and he was absolved by Rev. Father Ricardo, who was accompanied by Rev. Father Colzi.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

At 11:40 A. M. the condemned man, together with the priests, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and reporters, took up the march to the scaffold. He gave no evidence of fear, and mounted the steps firmly. On the platform he took his position on the trap and repeated a prayer after Father Ricardo, who stood in front of him. As he finished the prayer, the condemned man said good-by to his friends, and addded:

"I hope to meet you in heaven. Tell the home folks how I died." These were his last words.

The Sheriff and his deputies were very nervous in adjusting the rope, and Goslaw was still expecting to talk when the black cap was pulled down over his head. A moment later the thread holding the trap-spring was cut, and Goslaw fell through at 11:45. The fall was six feet nine inches. His neck was broken.

At the end of fourteen and a half minutes he was announced dead. No effort was made to revive him, as was expected. His remains were given to his friends and will be buried at Santa Clara to-morrow. About 150 persons witnessed the execution.

FIERCE FLAMES.

Nearly One Hundred San Francisco Families Burned Out of Their Homes.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—A disastrous fire occurred this afternoon at the Potrero, which caused a loss of $75,000. The fire started in the Union Hotel, on Michigan street, between Napa and Shasta streets, owned by P. Schultz. The Huntington House was next burned, and soon the block bounded by Illinois, Shasta, Napa and Michigan streets was in flames. The fire could not be stopped, owing to the lack of water, and the houses on three blocks were soon in flames. The fire-boat was sent to the scene and pumped water through 150 feet of hose, but was able to accomplish but little.

At one time the Union Iron works was in some danger. It is estimated that nearly one hundred families are made homeless by the fire. August Schultz, of the Union Hotel, and Lynch & Stinson are the chief losers.

THE MORROW CASE.

Hayes and Flournoy Refuse to Prosecute Morrow for Glory.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—Contrary to general expectation, Judge Sullivan to-day granted Robert F. Morrow a change of venue to Sonoma county, on his second trial for attempting to bribe a juror in the Wright case. The impression exists that he would stand a better chance before an average San Francisco jury than one composed of hard-headed, honest grangers in the interior.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—Colonel Flournoy and G. R. B. Hayes, attorneys for the prosecution in the Morrow case, were seen to-day after the decision granting R. F. Morrow a change of venue was made known. Both said they were willing to continue the prosecution in Sonoma county if a sufficient fee was allowed. Flournoy said he was out of pocket on the case already, and would not further undertake the case without special compensation. Hayes also said he would not continue without a fee.

IMMACULATE MONGOLIANS.

"Little Pete" Swears that He Never Corrupted Buckley nor His Gang.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—H. H. Lowenthal, attorney for Fong Ching, alias "Little Pete," has an alleged affidavit of his client which denies that C. A. Buckley, J. J. Driscoll and J. J. Cochrane were in any way connected with the Chinese cases in which it was alleged money was illegally used. It also charges that an attempt was made by the late Grand Jury to have him testify before that body implicating the persons above-named, but that he denied their connection with the case in any way.

The affiant also denies that money was ever used in an illegal manner in any Chinese case, to the writer's knowledge, but was simply paid to an attorney for his services.

Lowenthal also has an affidavit from the Treasurer of the Chinese Company to which Fong Ching belongs. It denies that any money was ever paid for intercession in Chinese cases to either Buckley, Driscoll or Cochrane, and also states that no present of $600 was ever made to Judge Toohy to secure his aid in Chinese cases.

OREGON.

Portland to Celebrate the Completion of the New Railroad.

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PORTLAND, November 25th.—Mayor Gates will issue a card in to-morrow's papers calling a meeting of citizens at the Council chambers to-morrow evening to take steps to hold a celebration over the completion of the Oregon and California Railroad.

An Embezzling Postmaster.

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PORTLAND, November 25th.—To-day in the United States Circuit Court William McDaniel, Postmaster at Harrisburg, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $354 and one year's imprisonment in jail at Albany.

The Clark Forgery Case.

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NEVADA CITY, November 25th.—In the trial of A. P. Clark for forgery three witnesses were examined to-day. Ella Ellen, of Truckee, who drew the check which was subsequently raised by Clark, testified as to the original face of the check, and to other facts relating to business transactions with Clark.

Frederick Smith, paying-teller of the Bank of California, testified to cashing the check.

Jerome Deasy, the detective who went to British Columbia after Clark, was the other witness.

Notes from Redding.

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REDDING, November 25th.—The town is full of people. There are not beds or rooms sufficient to accommodate all. There is not an empty dwelling, and nearly every day parties are forced to go elsewhere for want of residences.

Pete Hoff's brick block is finished to the second story. The carpenters are putting on the roof. The brick masons have commenced on Dakin's brick building.

Items from Santa Rosa.

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SONOMA, November 25th.—The Sonoma Improvement Company is the name of a new corporation organized here for the purpose of building roads, bridges and other needed improvements in this city.

Thanksgiving Day was observed here by union services in the Congregational Church, the closing of schools and all business houses.

The weather has been quite cool for the past week. Ice formed to the thickness of an eighth of an inch yesterday morning.

Marysville Notes.

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MARYSVILLE, November 25th.—No rain has yet fallen, and farmers are getting impatient. The weather continues clear and bright, with chilly north winds.

On Sunday morning an excursion train will take about one hundred persons to Willows to witness a baseball game between the H. & L.'s, of this city, and a Willows nine.

Suit for Slander.

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SAN JOSE, November 25th.—T. H. Frolich, Secretary of the Santa Clara Valley Co-operative Wine Company, to-day began suit against Charles McKiernan, President of the same corporation, to recover $10,000 for alleged defamation of character. Plaintiff in this complaint alleged that on November 12th McKiernan, in the presence of several persons, called him a thief, scoundrel, etc.

A Bridegroom in Trouble.

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NEVADA CITY, November 25th.—John Hamlin was taken to Auburn to-day to be tried for larceny. He was arrested for stealing a gold watch and $135 in money at Colfax a few months ago. While playing cards the other night Hamlin pawned a watch, which on examination proved to be the same one stolen at Colfax. He came here in September, and a short time ago married a girl named Minnie Phillips.

End of a Military Affair.

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FRESNO, November 25th.—The three days' reception tendered the Stockton militia is over, and the visitors have gone home. One thousand people attended the ball, and five thousand witnessed the sham battle. Everything worked smoothly, no accidents of any kind occurring.

Eva Still Lives.

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FRESNO, November 25th.—To-night "Long Eva," a courtesan confined in jail awaiting sentence—having been convicted of grand larceny—attempted suicide. She was allowed by the Sheriff to go down town in charge of an officer, and while absent procured poison from some of her friends. Prompt medical attention saved her.

The Soldiers' Home Committee.

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SANTA ROSA, November 25th.—The Commissioners appointed to select a suitable location for the Soldiers' National Home, arrived in this city this morning. They have visited several places near this city in company with Mayor Overton, Captain H. W. Byington, Colonel McDonald and others. The report current is that they are well pleased with Santa Rosa.

The St. Helena Fire.

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ST. HELENA, November 25th.—Various reports still continue in circulation here concerning the origin of the disastrous fire yesterday morning. Probably the insurance companies will investigate the matter.

Fire in Nevada County.

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NEVADA CITY, November 25th.—A fire at Town Talk last night destroyed a barn and another large building belonging to James Kitts. Loss, $300; not insured.

It Didn't Work.

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CHICO, November 25th.—A telephone from Orland says the lock-up at that place was burned this morning at 4 o'clock. One prisoner was burned to death. He set fire to the building to get out.

Something Went Wrong.

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ST. HELENA, November 25th.—The campfire was not a success pecuniarily. Salomon's address is the subject of much criticism.

Fire at a Mine.

JACKSON, November 25th.—A fire at Bunker Hill mine, near Amador City, this morning, totally destroyed the works over the main or north shaft, together with an immense quantity of timbers and other supplies. The fire caught somewhere about the engine-room during the interval of changing shifts. Over seventy men are thrown out of employment. The loss will probably reach $40,000, with scarcely any insurance.

A Chinese Hag Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—Fong Chum Shee, the Chinese procuress, was indicted this afternoon by the United States Grand Jury upon two counts, one charging the importation of women in servitude, and the other with bringing women to this country for immoral purposes. Bail was fixed at $10,000 and a warrant of arrest issued.

Snow on the Sierras.

TRUCKEE, November 25th.—Though this section has been deprived of rain thus far, it has been favored with a fair substitute, in the shape of a brisk snow-storm. The regular Thanksgiving fall of the "beautiful" was sufficient to whiten the mountains about here and give them a decidedly wintry aspect.

Whalley Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—W. W. Whalley was arrested by United States Marshal Franks to-day on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, in connection with the Chinese certificate frauds. The accused was released on giving $5,000 bail.

Baseball Presentation.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—At the California Theater to-night Nick Smith, third baseman of the Pioneers, was presented by Morrison with the gold medal for the best batting average of the season.

Dimmig's Examination.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—[Special.]—The hearing of John A. Dimmig on the charge of murdering Benhayon, began to-day in the Police Court. No new evidence was elicited.

John Ruskin wrote that a man shouldn't marry until he made himse'f worthy of a good wife. How can a man make himself worthy until a good wife shows him how.—*Judge.*

OLD MEXICO.

THE CUISINE AS INDICATING A NATION'S CIVILIZATION.

Mexican Housewifery, and How a Fair Senora Distinguished Herself as a Dulce-Maker.

[Special correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

CITY OF MEXICO, November 18, 1887.

It is an unquestionable fact that the cuisine is a fair criterion of the civilization of any nation, and that of Mexico is as unique as the dress and manners of her people. The climate, no doubt, as well as the Moorish architecture of the houses, has much to do about it. In this hot country, and in these windowless kitchens, steady fires are out of the question, did not the scarcity and high price of fuel prevent where trees do not abound nor coal-miners exist. When gnarled and crooked sticks are bought by weight—at the rate of a cent and a half per pound—and coal, brought from a great distance, is $16 to $20 per ton, naturally economy in fuel is a prime consideration.

A typical Mexican kitchen has neither stove, table, chair nor cupboard—the clean-swept clay floor, an adobe shelf against the wall and a few hooks and pegs answering every purpose. In the houses of the rich

AN ADOBE RANGE

Is built into the wall, which is really a long, narrow box, made of sun-baked clay and partitioned off into little compartments, within each of which a handful of charcoal may be consumed.

The middle classes use a big clay jar or pot in lieu of a range, in which charcoal is also burned; while the poor have "all out doors" for a kitchen, and build their tiny fire of sticks wherever it is most convenient.

The cooking utensils are seldom of iron, because here that metal is very scarce and dear; but earthern pots are almost universally used instead of the kettles and frying-pans to which Northern housekeepers are accustomed. It seems incredible that a dinner of several courses can be prepared over a charcoal pot not much larger than a peck measure, the various edibles all cooked in smaller pots set within it.

Let us observe some of the dishes. Perhaps the most important part of the menu is the tortilla, or oatmeal pancake, the Mexican "staff of life" and staple article of food. It is made of common field corn, soaked in lime-water, and then crushed into paste on a stone metate with a stone roller. The women of the household go through the entire laborious process as many times every day as there are meals to be eaten, kneeling upon the floor behind the low metate. The paste is then mixed with a little water, with no salt or soda, and small masses of it are flattened into cakes, much like English scones or Yankee buckwheats, spatted into shape between the hands, and baked immediately upon a flat stone, or piece of iron or tin, over the fire. Throughout all Mexico tortillas have been in use from the earliest times, with no change in the manner of making them, except that for the noble Aztecs in Montezuma's time the leaves of various medicinal plants were kneaded in with the dough.

THEN THERE IS PUCHARO,

Or the boiled conglomeration that always follows the soup, consisting of mutton, beef, bacon, fowls, sausage, *garbanzos* (a large white bean), small gourds, squash, greens, pears, apples, and every other seed, root and vegetable known to man, all boiled together, a piece of each piled upon your plate, and a sauce of herbs, tomatoes and red-hot chili poured over it. At every Mexican dinner, 365 days in the year, the third course is invariably *pucharo*, after *caldo* (broth), and the stew of rice, vermicelli or macaroni, mixed with tomatoes, cheese or sour milk.

There is *mole*, which means any kind of fish, flesh or fowl, with a sauce of roasted chili-peppers, which turns the whole thing to a deep, dark red, and is fiery enough to draw tears from the eyes of a graven image.

There is the tamale, innocent enough in its looks to tempt a baby, but so hot with chili within that one's throat needs to be triple-plated with tin. It is made of red peppers, tomatoes and onions, with chopped meat, rolled up in tortilla dough and put inside a corn husk. They are then boiled, or steamed in the husk, which flavors them through and through—and really they are not bad, when one's "inner man" becomes hardened to the chili.

Another delicacy is known as *enchilades*—made of tortilla dough rolled over an unguessable conundrum of chopped chicken, red peppers, green tomatoes, garlic, raisins and heaven knows what. These are also inclosed in corn husks and boiled, and are very good eating if one is not too particular as to the component parts of the conundrum and the dirt it may incidentally contain.

There are also boiled nopals, or fruit of the "prickly pear" species of cacti; bananas fried in lard, goats'-milk cheese to be eaten with honey; and last, but by no means least,

FREJOLES, OR RED BEANS,

Which everybody in Mexico eats at least three times a day, and which immediately precede the dessert at every well regulated dinner. They are first parboiled in water, after which the cook takes the stewing-jar, pours out the water, throws the beans into the air and catches them again in the jar, keeping up the operation until they are quite cold; when they are mixed with chili and fried in fat.

As to the messes eaten by the Indians, I cannot speak from experimental knowledge, for even that journalistic fervor which will lead the wandering scribe to the topmost icy peaks of sky-piercing mountains, and to the lowest depths of subterranean caverns, fails utterly when it comes to eating snails, pounded flies, dried grasshoppers, fish intestines, musquitoes' eggs, etc.

But it must be remembered that the upper classes are exceedingly dainty in their diet, and look upon the average American as a barbarian of the first water, because he can make a meal without wine and divide his dinner into only two courses. Not only the aristocrats, but all Mexicans with any pretensions to social standing, require that every dish, if it be but a spoonful of peas, be served as a separate course, for which clean plates must be provided, making the most commonplace dinner a long and ceremonious affair. Wine is always served with the substantials and coffee and cigarettes after dessert.

The Mexicans have no fondness for sour things, therefore vinegar, pickles, etc., find no place here; but everybody has a well-developed sugar tooth, and *dulcies* (sweetmeats) are in great demand. There is no end to the varieties of dulce which a Mexican housewife will compound, from simple taffy to the most elaborate preserved or candied fruits, sauces, jellies and marmalades. Canning is unknown here, and is not needed in a summer country, where fruits are perennial. I have eaten

ROSES PRESERVED ENTIRE,

Each delicate, sugar-frosted leaf intact upon the stem, making a conserve fit for a fairy; and everybody knows that preserved rose-leaves, like guava jelly, are common in tropical larders.

Since stoves are comparatively unknown, and, therefore, ovens are *non est*—except those ponderous affairs of adobe used by the bread-bakers—pies and cake are never seen in the Mexican menu. To be sure, there are various article called cakes to be found in a few French bakeries, but they bear no more likeness to the cake which graces the daily tea-table of every American than tortillas resemble American bread.

During my first year in this country I greatly missed the accustomed edibles, and found it extremely difficult to subsist upon diet so entirely new. One of my earliest experiences was to reside, for four long months, in a Mexican family, who spoke no word of English and were entirely unacquainted with any mode of living but that essentially Mexican. They were people of wealth and education, exceedingly kind-hearted, hospitable, and what is called "good livers." Four times a day their table literally groaned under its burden of national delicacies; yet I grew thinner and thinner, and actually retired every night so downright hungry that I could have wept, if tears would have brought some good fairy with a slice of Yankee bread and butter! Just fancy it—four months without butter, tea, steak, potatoes, pie, cake, in short without anything to which one had been accustomed, yet compelled to suffer the tortures of Tantalus by being seated four times a day, an hour at a stretch, beside tables loaded with dishes one turned from in disgust.

Suspecting the cause of my rapid loss of flesh, a sympathetic German friend, who resided near the border, sent me a huge round loaf of jelly cake, large as a milk-pan and delicious enough to gladden the eyes of any home-sick Yankee. It arrived in the forenoon, and of course I carried it, uncut, to my hostess, with a request to put it upon the table. But what was my surprise on being called to dinner to find that the usual menu had been set aside in my honor and the festive board bore not a single article except the big cake, cut in enormous slices! Well, we ate and ate of it—there being nothing else to eat—and an hour or two later there were three sick children; whereupon the lady of the house, with her hand upon her diaphragm, remarked that she thought the

"AMERICAN PAN DULCE"

(Sweetened bread) not so wholesome as Mexican food! In this family it was the custom at dinner to put ripe grapes into the soup, or to slice peaches into it, or any other fresh fruit that happened to be on hand; and every one of them poured molasses or curdled milk over the frijoles which had been fried in grease and mixed with onions and cheese. With them a favorite delicacy was young kid, especially the brains and head. Whenever *cabesa de cabrita* (kids' head) was a dinner-dish there was great rejoicing among the youngsters and an expression of deep-seated satisfaction upon the faces of the elders. The little white face of the *cabrita*, with its half-shut eyes, looked exactly like that of a dead baby. The mistress of the manse would arise and thrust her knife just back of the forehead, scooping out the brains and spreading them upon hot tortillas for the clamorous children. Perhaps you can fancy the effect upon my appetite, as the little one devoured the *morceau* like greedy young cannibals, the brains oozing from the warm tortillas and streaming down the corners of their mouths!

One day the lady of the house, who, by the way, was a lovely woman, a devout Christian, a tender mother and devoted to her husband and home, accomplished, withal, for a Mexican woman, came to my room with the astonishing information that she was going into the kitchen to make some *dulce* in honor of her eldest son's "saint's day," and wouldn't I come out in course of an hour and witness her in the act? Certainly I would, and gladly too, for when a Mexican lady condescends to put her dainty feet and unaccustomed hands into the servants' domain, it is an household event by no means to be overlooked.

So I wrote a dozen pages to give her time to get well under way, and then repaired to the kitchen—which was situated on the other side of the great *casa*, beyond the sunny court-yard with its flowers and fountains, its banana and orange trees, at least an eighth of a mile from my apartment, though inclosed within the same adobe wall There she sat,

FLAT UPON THE FLOOR

In the middle of the kitchen (there being, as usual, no chairs), her round arms bared above the elbows, and her pudgy little hands immersed in some sticky compound; while no less than five servants ran hither and thither to do her bidding, bringing a little more sugar, flour or water, stirring the coals in the brasier beside her, greasing tins upon which to drop the dulce when cooked, etc. Her beautiful dark eyes glowed with the excitement of the occasion, and her husband and brother-in-law—both men of middle age, one a celebrated physician, the other a dignified Judge—stood watching her with admiring pride depicted upon every line of their swarthy countenances. Presently the children joined the group, several neighbors dropped in to add their plaudits, and even the innumerable domestic pets—dogs, cats, pigs and parrots—seemed to feel that something remarkable was in progress and shared the general excitement.

The dulce turned out to be a sort of candy, made of white sugar and flour, resembling caramels when finished—a feeble imitation of those which may be bought anywhere in the United States for 15c per pound. That night the exhausted but triumphant lady retired to rest in the happy consciousness of a great achievement—and for the next week we had caramels for breakfast, dinner, supper and "between meals."

FANNIE B. WARD.

JEALOUSY.

Dead, and buried in the dust
Are the days when all my trust,
Placed, unheeding of the cost,
Upon a woman's faith, was lost.

Will the wraith of that dead love
My evil genius ever prove?
Still believe no woman pure?
Of no maiden's love be sure?

Shall my heart forever be
Torn by vilest jealousy?
Never rise to realms above,
That are filled with purest love.

If I love a winsome loss,
O'er my mind the wraith will pass;
Jealous fears then wring my heart,
I love, distrust, suffer, part.

But a thought of sweetest bliss,
Comes to me and whispers this:
"Love that will thee much avail,
Dwells in heaven, and will not fail.

"Trust the Lord; with loving care
He watches o'er thee everywhere,"
Peace unto my mind will prove
Blessings of a heavenly love.

MALCOLM GRAEME.
Independence, Cal., November 16, 1887.

Travel in 1817 Versus 1886.

A magazine published in Philadelphia in 1818 gave the following as an item of news:

"In the course of the twelve months of 1817, 12,000 wagons passed the Alleghany Mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, each with from four to six horses, carrying from thirty-five to forty hundred-weight. The cost of carriage was about $7 per hundred weight, in some cases as high as $10 to Philadelphia. The aggregate sum paid for the conveyance of goods exceeded $1,500,000." To move a ton of freight between Pittsburg and Philadelphia therefore cost not less that $140 and took probably two weeks' time.

In 1886 the average amount received by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the carriage of freight was ⅞ cent per ton per mile. The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is 385 miles, so that the ton which cost $140 in 1817 was carried in 1886 for $2 87. At the former time the workingmen in Philadelphia had to pay $14 for moving a barrel of flour from Pittsburg, against 28 cts. now. The Pittsburg consumer paid $7 freight upon every 100 lbs. of dry goods brought from Philadelphia, which 100 lbs. is now hauled in two days at cost of 14 cts.

FITTING SHOES ON WOMAN.—"Once in a while," says a shoe salesman, "I have customers—ladies—whom it takes me an hour or more to serve. They'll want to look at all the shoes there are in the place, and to try on a great many. I had one this morning. She put on several shoes, and each time she would stand on both sides of her foot and twist it around into all sorts of shapes, and insist that the leather ought to be perfectly smooth in every part. When she got tired of pulling shoes on and off she took a pair. They fitted her exactly, though she wasn't satisfied. She thought that when she subjected her feet to such contortions they almost doubled up, the leather above the instep wrinkled too much. Men are easy to fit."—*Merchant Traveler.*

THE testimonials published in behalf o Hood's Sarsaparilla are all honest, straightforward statements, given and signed by the people themselves, and nearly all entirely unsolicited.

VITALITY and color are restored to weak and gray hair by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Through its cleansing and healing qualities it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures all scalp diseases.

A fortune in his face: An insurance agent.

CODLIN MOTHS.

SPRAY AND BAND TREATMENT FOR THEIR ERADICATION.

Records of Tests Made at the Agricultural Experiment Station and Results Therefrom.

The following bulletin (No. 75) has just been issued by Professor E. J. Wixon from the State University, showing results of experiments made there during the past season for the eradication of the codlin moth:

During the summer of 1887 careful observations have been made of the efficacy of spraying with arsenical compounds and of the band treatment for the reduction of the codlin moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella.* This insect appeared in the University orchard a few years ago, and during last year was quite abundant. The success reported by Professor S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, in spraying with Paris green for the destruction of the larvæ as soon as it begins to feed in the calyx of the apple, and similarly good results reported by several California apple-growers, suggested that a set of experiments with arsenic and its compounds should be made in the University orchard, where more time could be given to an accurate account of results than a busy fruit-grower could devote to such work. As it was known that W. G. Klee, State Inspector of Fruit Pests, was conducting similar experiments on his own farm and was keeping accounts of experiments by others, it was thought best that the University experiment should be given a direction similar to his, that the results of all experiments could finally be brought together and serve for purposes of a wide generalization. For this purpose Mr. Klee was invited to prescribe the applications to be made. He did so, and assisted personally in the preparation and application of the poisons—a service for which we make due acknowledgment.

Application was made of three substances, white arsenic, Paris green and London purple, and each in different strengths, as will be specified in the tables which will be given below. The white arsenic was dissolved in hot water; the Paris green and London purple were kept as thoroughly stirred as possible while being drawn up by the pump. The drenching of the trees was quite complete, the spray being especially directed upon the clusters of fruit which in most cases were still upright, so that the drops of the liquid were caught and held in the calyx end. There was, of course, much difference in the size of the fruit, as the orchard comprises a large collection of summer, fall and winter fruits. Trees were selected, however, as carefully as possible, which had the fruit of the best stage of growth, say from the size of a pea to that of a small marble, at the time of the first spraying.

The tables will show that in most cases three applications were given, all within 30 days from May 31st. During that period the records of the University meteorological observatory show that rain was measured but once, and then but one-twentieth of an inch, and in the month of June there was but a sprinkle, even less in amount, so that the weather was perfect for the retention of the poison on the fruit.

The University orchard is planted with two trees of each variety, and in these experiments one was sprayed and the other reserved without treatment, so that a comparison, each tree with one of its own variety and age, could be made. The orchard was guarded in such a way that no outside interference could be had with the fruit. Twice a week all the fruit which fell from the sprayed trees and from the check trees, unsprayed, was examined and careful entry made in a book prepared for the purpose, of all worms found in the fruit, of all fruit from which the worms had escaped, and the number of worms found under the bands of sack-cloth, which were placed upon all the trees. The plan of procedure was faithfully carried out until November 1st, when all the fruit remaining at that time was removed from the trees, examined for worms and the experiment closed.

The following tables show a summary of results. The full report, with details of procedure, and deductions therefrom, is reserved for our next annual report:

PARIS GREEN—ONE POUND TO 160 GALLONS OF WATER.

Fruit.	Variety.	Dates of Application.	Apparent Effect.	Worms in fruit and under bands on treated tree	Worms in fruit and under bands on untreated tree
Pear	Nouveau Poiteau	May 3d and 19th	None	10	23
Pear	Nantais	May 3d and 19th, and once later	None	4	4
Apple	Red Canada	May 3d and 19th, and June 1st	None	4	35
			Totals	18	62
			Gain, per cent	71	

PARIS GREEN—ONE POUND TO 320 GALLONS OF WATER.

Fruit.	Variety.	Dates of Application.	Apparent Effect.	Treated tree	Untreated tree
Pear	Duchesse Precoce	May 3d	None	3	8
Pear	Dr. Reeder	May 3d and 19th	None	1	27
Pear	Chaptal	May 3d and 19th, and June 1st	None	6	1
Apple	Duchess Oldenburg	May 3d and 19th	None	0	1
Apple	Fameuse	May 3d and 19th, and June 1st	None	9	4
			Totals	19	41
			Gain, per cent	54	

PARIS GREEN—ONE POUND TO 160 GALLONS OF WATER, WITH TWO POUNDS OF SOAP.

Fruit.	Variety.	Dates of Application.	Apparent Effect.	Treated tree	Untreated tree
Pear	Beurre Gris d'hiver	May 3d and 19th*	None	5	2
Apple	Wells' Sweet	May 3d	None	3	3
Apple	Duchess Mignonne	May 3d and 19th	None	1	13
			Totals	9	18
			Gain, per cent	50	

*Considerable settling in can.

LONDON PURPLE—ONE POUND TO 160 GALLONS OF WATER.

Fruit.	Variety.	Dates of Application.	Apparent Effect.	Treated tree	Untreated tree
Pear	DeTongres†	May 3d	Badly injured	13	21
Pear	St. Michael Archangel.	May 3d	Badly injured	4	0
Apple	Disharoon	May 3d and 19th, and June	Little damage	9	9
Apple	Yopps' Favorite	May 3d and 19th, and June	Little damage	5	7
			Totals	31	37
			Gain, per cent	16⅔	

†Two and one-half gallons of wash used.
*Strength of second and third spraying, 1 lb. to 220 galls. water.

LONDON PURPLE—ONE POUND TO 80 GALLONS OF WATER.

Fruit.	Variety.	Dates of Application.	Apparent Effect.	Treated tree	Untreated tree
Pear	Emile de Heyst	May 3d and 17th,* and June 1st*	Fruit and foliage dam.	19	6
Pear	Madame Treyve	May 3d and May 18th*	Fruit and foliage dam	0	24
Pear	Augustus Dana	May 3d	Fruit and foliage dam.	0	4
Apple	Seek No Further	May 3d	Badly injured	16	51
			Totals	35	85
			Gain, per cent	59	

*Strength of second and third spraying, 1 lb. to 220 galls. water.

WHITE ARSENIC—ONE POUND TO 320 GALLONS OF HOT WATER.

Fruit.	Variety.	Dates of Application.	Apparent Effect.	Treated tree	Untreated tree
Pear	Callebasse Monstreuse.	May 3d	Foliage little damaged	4	3
Apple	Grimes' Golden Pippin	May 3d and 19th		1	0

WHITE ARSENIC—ONE POUND TO 480 GALLONS OF WATER.

Fruit.	Variety.	Dates of Application.	Apparent Effect.	Treated tree	Untreated tree
Pear	Ott	May 3d	None	0	1
Apple	Early Joe	May 3d	None	0	17

WHITE ARSENIC—ONE POUND TO 640 GALLONS OF WATER—WITH SOAP.

Fruit.	Variety.	Dates of Application.	Apparent Effect.	Treated tree	Untreated tree
Pear	Napoleon	May 3d and 20th, and June 1st	None	1	3
Apple	Hall	May 3d and 19th, and June 1st	None	0	*

*No check.

These applications were all made to effect the first brood of the moth. The figures of infested fruits are all small, for in Berkeley, as in most places along the coast, at least, the first brood of the moth was unusually small this year. This fact would not necessarily interfere with the percentage of gain by the treatment.

In the case of the white arsenic the record of worms is so small and the result so contradictory in that the stronger wash gave a percentage of loss while the weaker gave a percentage of gain, the inference is that the worms were not on hand to be killed. Undoubtedly allowance must be made for chances of this kind in all experiments including only a tree or two. One codlin moth is said to deposit anywhere from 50 to 200 eggs, and so a single moth by presence or absence might produce a great difference in an experiment. When the pest is abundant there is of course less danger of such results.

The experiments with Paris green and London purple are more satisfactory, as more trees are included, and worms are found on all, which shows that the moth visited the trees more freely. The percentages of gain must be considered very satisfactory, and the stronger applications, barring injury to foliage, produce the best results. In the case of Paris green, the application of a wash with one pound of Paris green to 160 gallons of water must be regarded as very satisfactory, giving a gain of over 70 per cent. of good apples and pears and not doing any injury to foliage or fruit. The susceptibility of trees to injury seems to vary with the kind of fruit and the variety as well, and may be affected by other conditions. This is a matter which needs full investigation.

EXAMINATION OF THE BAND TREATMENT.

In order to determine some points about the efficacy of banding apple and pear trees for the destruction of the larvæ of the codlin moth, an accurate record has been kept in the University orchard during the past season. The bands were put on early and consisted of strips of old sacks. The strips were five or six inches wide; the ends were allowed to lap well and the band was secured by a string tied around near the center so as to furnish crevices at both the upper and lower edges, to accommodate worms coming from either direction. All these bands were removed on a certain day each week, the larvæ counted and killed and the band replaced. At the same time all the fallen fruit was gather, examined for worms, or to see if worms had escaped, and records of these facts kept separately. The full statement of this investigation is not yet ready, but a brief summary of leading results may be given as follows:

Row No.	Larvæ under bands	Larvæ in fruit	Other damaged fruit	No. trees in row
Pears 9	31	27	71	22
Pears 10	42	58	142	35
Pears 11	73	42	127	37
Pears 12	125	34	180	38
Pears 13	56	34	115	38
Pears 14	137	34	226	39
Pears 15	83	54	226	38
Pears 16	45	19	95	15
Apples 16	4	1	19	17
Apples 17	91	48	202	32
Apples 18	57	14	102	25
Apples 19	89	89	446	24
Apples 20	163	61	320	26
Apples 21	88	40	153	25
Apples 22	32	22	81	21
Apples 23	74	31	191	16
Apples 24	3	0	8	9
Totals	1188	608	2704	457

The summary shows that while 2,704 apples and pears were found from which worms had escaped, there were found under the bands but 1,188, or 44 per cent; the remaining 56 per cent. includes worms which found nesting-places elsewhere or perished. The assistant who kept the record of this experiment assures me that he believes many of these were eaten by birds, which were always working over the ground while he was in the orchard. The others must have concealed themselves under clods to spin their cocoons, for there is no loose bark on the trees, and no rubbish or fences in which they could hide. It would seem from this experiment that the bands catch less than half of the worms which gain access to the fruit, and yet the destruction of this proportion of fully fed and healthy larvæ must be considered very satisfactory. As all the losses by birds or other enemies of the worm, by accident and by other agencies which destroy insect life must be taken from the percentage of worms not found under the bands, it will be seen that the old method of treatment is still one of the most effective that can be employed.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

Will It Cease To Be Desert and Become Productive?

A most convincing statement of the great change which has taken place in the humidity of the climate upon our far Western plains, was made by General Morrow, U. S. A., at the first agricultural fair held in Cheyenne county, Nebraska, a short time ago. This is in the western tier of Nebraska counties, and occupies the whole area between the meridians of 102° and 104° and the parallels of 41° and 42°. It is thus many hundred miles west of the limit beyond which it was formerly supposed the arid climate would forever prohibit profitable agriculture. It is a rather common error to ascribe the gradual disappearance of the "Great American Desert" to exaggerated statements of its former condition; but the facts are that its existence was no chimera, and that its contraction into smaller and smaller limits and final entire disappearance is due to an actual and great change in the climate.

General Morrow states that twenty years ago, when he had led troops through this very region, he had known his men to sleep in the open air from May to November without having their blankets dampened. There was then no settlement for 500 miles east of Julesburg. (Longitude 102° 15'.) In August of the present year he had seen as heavy dews in the same locality as ever at the same season in Michigan or Arkansas. The annual rainfall at Camp Douglas, in 1861, was eleven inches. In 1874, the last year of General Morrow's command at that post, the raingauge showed twenty-seven inches. Within the past three months 83,000 acres of Government land have been taken up in Cheyenne county, and the exhibits at the fair included farm products of great size and variety.

It is of interest to note that most of this marvelous increase in humidity comes in all probability from a single source, the tillage of the soil. Before its settlement the whole prairie region was not only practically treeless, but was covered with a close dense turf, trodden hard by countless herds of buffalo. It was composed of a thick network of tough, woody roots of the wild grasses, which formed so close and compact a covering that the underground moisture of the soil was shut in as with a rubber blanket, and was prevented from ascending in time of drought. Consider the amount of moisture which is contained in the portion of the soil accessible to the roots of cultivated plants, or which on fallow land will be drawn out by the sun's heat if its surface is exposed without protection, and it will be seen that it constitutes an important "storage reservoir" of moisture, which must exercise an important influence in shortening droughts. The "buffalo grass" always died during the summer, for its roots were unable to penetrate far, and the hard turf prevented the subsurface moisture from rising. But the covering of the areas nearer the Mississippi with fields of grain, and the breaking up of the raw prairie on millions of square miles, has had an effect on the humidity of the outlying regions analagous to that produced by timber cultivation. The whole plain between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountain ranges will probably always remain a region of climatic extremes, removed as it is from the equalizing influences of mountains and ocean. But it is now evident that the great portion of it, which was once waste land, is to be considered so no longer, but is destined to support a dense agricultural population and add largely to our national wealth.—*Engineering News.*

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REST AND UNREST.

A TREATISE ON SLEEP AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

Difference of Opinion About the Position During Slumber—Remedies for Insomnia.

Under the heading of "Sleep and Sleeplessness," *Good Housekeeping* prints a couple of articles which, considering the importance of the topic, are full of interest. The writer thinks it wide of the mark to say that eight or any number of hours are enough for any one to sleep. The needs of individuals vary, and the larger and more active the brain the more sleep it must have. Webster slept nine hours out of the twenty-four the greater part of his life. Other great men have also taken the same time for sleep.

To get the rest required by the brain-worker it is necessary that he should be able to sleep at will. Bonaparte possessed this happy faculty, and M. DeLesseps is said to have so trained himself that he can sleep at any time, and even a whole day and night at a stretch, if opportunity should offer. Much of the nervous irritability and weakness of young people is attributed by the writer to lack of sufficient sleep.

ABOUT THE POSITION IN WHICH TO SLEEP.

As to the position in which one should sleep authorities greatly differ. The writer says: "Observations made upon 235 soldiers show that 37.5 per cent. slept upon the right side, 23 per cent. upon the left and 6.5 per cent. on the back. A physician, however, says that it is better to lie on the right side in the absence of special diseases, such as lung disease, rendering it desirable to lie on the weak side, so as to leave the healthy lung free to expand. When rest is taken on the right side the body is placed where the food gravitates more easily out of the stomach into the intestines, and the weight of the stomach does not compress the upper portion of the intestines. To show how difficult it is for doctors to agree, their opinions on the proper position during sleep may be continued. One of them maintains that lying flat on the back, with the limbs relaxed, would seem to secure the greatest amount of rest for the muscular system. This is the position assumed in the most exhausting diseases, and it is generally hailed as a token of revival when the patient voluntarily turns on the side. Sleeping with arms thrown over the head is to be deprecated, because it creates a tendency to cramp and cold in the arms, and sometimes seem to cause headaches and dreams. On the other hand, a physician says that sleep should be taken with the face downward. Lying with the great weight of the stomach, heart, intestines and other organs pressing on the numerous nerves above the spine must in time work injury. Even the half weight, as when a person lies on his side, must have its bad effects, it is said. The spine and nerves are also abnormally treated by the common way of resting. Sleeping with the face downward is called the natural way."

Again, it is claimed that a healthy person frequently changes his position during the night, lying on either side or upon the back. Some physicians contend that it is injurious to the liver to lie on the right side, is bad for the heart to lie on the left side, and that sleeping on the back will produce nightmare. One doctor recommends sleeping with the pillows under the feet instead of the head, especially if one be afflicted with nervous disorders. A London medical journal advocates hammocks in place of beds, and the *Lancet* maintains that to sleep well and be well every one should sleep alone. "No two person," it says, "no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. The one will thrive, the other will lose. This is the law. The case of the aged David and the youthful maid who sought to impart physical energy to the king in his senility occurs to mind. The grandmother with her little grandchild is another case in point. The aged one keeps strong; the little one pines away and becomes enfeebled."

HOW THE SLUMBER IS GRADED.

Observations made some little time ago with scientific accuracy show that for a perfectly healthy man the first hour of slumber is very light; after one hour and fifteen minutes the depth of sleep increases rapidly, and reaches its maximum point at one hour and forty-five minutes; the curve then falls quickly to about two hours and fifteen minutes, and afterward more gradually. At about four hours and thirty minutes there is a second small rise, which reaches its maximum at five hours and thirty minutes, after which the curve again gradually approaches the base line until the time of awakening. Experiments made upon persons not perfectly healthy, or after having made some exertion, gave curves of different form. The curve referred to is the course of the line in the diagrammatic scale.

THE SCIENCE OF SLEEP.

The *British Medical Journal* describes the science of sleep:

"Each successive gradation in sleep is marked by the inclusion of a nervous system, which is for the time being shut off, so to speak, from participation in the general life-function of the individual until, when the maximum intensity is attained, nothing is left but the purely animal—one might almost say the vegetative—life.

"The brain shares in the need, which is everywhere apparent, of periods of rest. The products of cerebral activity accumulate more rapidly than they are eliminated, and a period therefore arrives when the tissues are no longer able to do their work. The result is an invincible feeling of indisposition to exertion, physical or mental. The temporary or involuntary cessation of activity is at once followed by a diminution of the blood supply; the anæmia so induced, being, therefore, a consequence, and not a cause of the state of repose.

"The various parts of the nervous system are not all involved simultaneously or to the same extent. The centers governing voluntary movement are the first to be affected, as seen in the nodding of the head and the closure of the eyelids, and the body, if not prevented, tends to assume the position of repose determined by the laws of gravity. The special senses soon follow, but here again they are not abrogated en masse. Sight is the first to go, the stimulus no longer reaching that portion of the cerebrum where it can give rise to a definite sensation, even where the closure of the lids has not shut off external stimuli altogether.

"Hearing and smell are remarkably persistent, and, except in the deepest sleep, may be said to be only dulled and not extinguished. Every one is familiar with the ease with which sleep is put to an end by unaccustomed noise, even of slight intensity, or, better still, by the cessation of any monotonous sound, as for instance, the awakening of travelers by rail or steamboat on any stoppage of the train or machinery. Instances are on record, too, where the inhabitants of a house have been roused simply by the smell of tobacco, indulged in by inexperienced or incautious burglars. The persistent sensibility of these senses may to some extent be accounted for by the fact that they are not shut off from communication with the outside world as are, for example, the eyes."

To get quiet sleep all the organs must be in tune. So much for sleep.

REMEDIES FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

So many remedies for sleeplessness are promulgated that every should be able to find one to suit his own particular case. One of the requirements is forgetfulness, and it is true that some persons can train their minds so that they can forget things at will—even to forget consciousness itself but this is a remedy attainable only by the few. Continuing, the writer says:

"A hot shower-bath at bed-time cleanses the skin and predisposes to sleep, it is claimed. The 'one sure and safe way' is to take a brisk walk of a mile or two before going to bed, and then, after the walk, holding the head under a stream of cold water. This, however, should be done when the habit of sleeplessness first begins.

"A business man with a mechanical turn of mind should fit up his attic as a carpenter's shop, and spend an hour therein after supper. A walk of two or three miles a day is sufficient, says one writer, while another maintains that nothing will do but horseback riding. Again, relief for sleeplessness can be found by wetting a linen kerchief, folding it, and placing it under the back of the neck, with a dry cloth under the kerchief to protect the pillow. Still again, warm the feet by friction, extra wrappers, etc., and cool the head, either in a draught, or with cold water or ice. One sufferer has palliated the distress of his vigils by leaving his bed, lighting a fire, and sitting in the chimney corner, reading and eating by turns, until the demon intimated a desire to depart.

"A physician writes that the evening should be a period of relaxation and recreation, relief from care and anxiety to be found in cheerful conversation, pleasant games and light reading, while persons of sedentary occupation are to take plenty of open-air exercise. A feeble circulation is to be overcome, and cold feet are to be warmed. The stomach is to be attended to, if its digestion is not good. If it is overloaded, easy and refreshing sleep is impossible. Weakly persons and invalids often find a cup of hot broth or gruel, or some other light and easily digestible food, taken on retiring, to be the best promotive of sleep. The bed should neither be too hard nor too soft, nor the clothing too abundant nor too scanty. All unpleasant sights, sounds and smells should be excluded. Regular and early hours of retiring are essential. No victim of insomnia can with safety burn the midnight oil or engage in evening dissipation. The man who observes these precautions, and adds thereto a clear conscience and a sound mind, has the promise of unfailing sleep.

"A student troubled with insomnia discarded his feather pillow for one of hair with wonderful effect. The hair pillow does not get warmed up to an uncomfortable degree, because it rapidly conducts away the heat imparted to it by the head. The same person found that sleep could be brought on by simply warming the body, especially the feet, or by taking a walk, or by a cold shower or sponge bath, followed by a rubbing with a coarse towel. Getting out of bed for a few minutes when the air was cool often brought relief. He had lain awake half the night, and then after being up long enough to mix and drink a lemonade had fallen asleep at once on going to bed.

"This student found that a light lunch just before going to bed relieved his brain by drawing the blood to his stomach. Some pyhsicians advise the prevention of the flow of blood to the brain, while others argue that the brain must have an excess of blood to nourish it. To keep the blood from the brain, double up the pillow and place it under the neck in such a way that it nearly closes the artery. To supply blood to the brain lie with the feet higher than the head. One victim recommends external quiet, while another victim of sleeplessness found that a continuous low noise favored sleep. The sound of water dropping on a pan has been prescribed by a physician. The explanation seems to be that a simple monotonous impression quiets the brain by occupying it, to the exclusion of more varied and interesting, and therefore stimulating impressions. On the same principle are the devices of counting backward or forward, imagining sheep jumping one by one through a gate, etc., but they are open to the objection of causing one portion of the brain to be exerted in order to control the rest of it.

"A man who has 'struck upon the right plan at last,' and opens up to the world something that is calculated to make mankind rejoice and do away with drowsiness, writes that all you have to do is to imagine yourself going on a long journey. Think over the details of it every night when sleep lags. The plan made him healthy and happy.

"A physician has one simple remedy which requires no medicine. Compose the mind as much as possible, and confine the thoughts to one subject, or a number or individual, and close the eyelids, rolling the eyes continuously in one direction. In a short time consciousness will be lost, and you will be in the blissful land of dreams.

"After an experience of two years another man found that he was always able to go to sleep very shortly after retiring to rest by keeping his eyes looking down. He had found that they turned up when he was sleepless and was cogitating something that kept him awake. This remedy was good in every case, except when something especially annoying or worrying had occurred.

"An editor finds relief by wetting a cloth with cold water and binding it across his forehead. Another plan is to draw in a long, slow breath by the mouth, and to force the breath out through the nose, imagining that the currents can be seen. An attempt may also be made to read an amusing novel in bed, or to repeat a familiar poem; but all study or serious reading should be stopped half an hour before going to bed. In a paper read by a physician before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, he said that sleeplessness is often caused by starvation, and that a tumbler of milk, if drank, in the middle of the night, will often put people to sleep when hypnotics would fail of their purpose."

There is practically no limit to the suggestions offered for wooing sleep, each and every one of which may suit in some individual case, but not in all. The writer, in conclusion, takes the commonsense view that "sleeplessness is caused by various bad habits in working and, in a general way, in living, and that the physical organisms of people differ in their peculiarities, their health, and so on; the inference being that no remedy for sleeplessness will alone suffice, but that the cause must be attended to at once and an expedient for bringing sleep, not a drug, must be selected under a hint from the cause of the trouble as to what it shall be."

A Ponderous Machine.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, at York, are constructing a new cotton press, the invention of S. J. Webb, the dimensions of the parts of which are so large as to necessitate the enlargement of the foundry to furnish the castings. The *Gazette* says: "The workmen are now engaged boring out the steam cylinder, which is the largest casting of the kind ever made in this section of the country. It is 80 inches in diameter and 9½ feet long, and made in two parts, one weighing 30,500 pounds and the other 24,140 pounds. In the entire machine there will be about 26,000 pounds of forged steel. In operation the cotton bales will be pressed by a combination of steam and hydraulic pressure. First, a pressure equal to 500,000 pounds of steam will be turned into the large steam cylinder, and this will be multiplied by means of toggle-arms to about 3,000,000; then the hydraulic pressure will be automatically turned on, which will give a uniform pressure of 3,000,000 pounds upon the bale of cotton. The object of the press is to reduce the bale to about one-fourth its former size for foreign shipment. The capacity of the press is said to be from sixty to seventy bales of cotton per minute, and its cost when completed will be $16,000. It will load ten or eleven cars. The press was ordered by parties in Northwestern Louisiana, and is being constructed under the superintendence of the inventor."

What Am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast-eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids, but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order, and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom, or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try Green's August Flower. It costs but a trifle, and thousands attest its efficacy.

The sum of $1,000,000 has been bequeathed by Richard Berridge for use in advancing economic and sanitary science in Great Britain.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.

DEVISING METHODS FOR THEIR EXTERMINATION.

Now that the Native Birds Have Been Driven Out Arsenic Must be Used.

As a matter of fact, there is a strong idea gaining root that the English sparrow is a failure and a fraud, says the New York *Herald.*

He has been given about sixteen years of patient endurance by a long-suffering public, and now he finds few other than sentimental defenders.

Imported with the announced assertion that his advent would put an end to the caterpillar nuisance, the English sparrow has, indeed, diminished the number of certain kinds of caterpillars, but the number of other varieties has increased meanwhile, for the pugnacious, quarrelsome sparrow has relentlessly driven away the native birds, who were used to their prey and kept all the pests down.

We have imported a new pest to multiply in all directions under our careful guarding, and to spread throughout the land. It has become a serious matter to consider how the sparrows can be kept within bounds.

In many parts of this city and Brooklyn, particularly in the navy yard during the past summer, swarms of festive, yellow-haired caterpillars, who wiggle in scorn at all attempts to check their triumphant march, and saunter gleefully over all such obstructions as tarred bands and printers' ink placed to thwart their progress, were the bane and curse of our full-foliaged trees.

With the object of finding out why the pugnacious sparrow has apparently not been doing his duty in digesting the depredating caterpillars, a *Herald* reporter recently called upon Prof. C. V. Riley, the United States Entomologist.

Professor Riley is a handsome scientist, who has devoted a lifetime to the study of our shade trees and their insect enemies.

He knows more about caterpillars than caterpillars know about themselves, and for a scientific dissection of the "cussedness" of the English sparrow you can confidently address yourself to Professor Riley.

"The trouble with the yellow, hairy caterpillar you refer to," said the Professor, "is that, as you may have noticed, he has two little coral red glands on top of his back, reversible glands, from which is exuded a pungent vapor, and this, in addition to the hair with which its body is clothed, offers protection against the attacks of sparrows. The sparrows feed upon some of the smooth, green worms, like the canker-worms, which used to be a great nuisance in Eastern States, and keep that species in check. It is under that general law of harmony in nature which keeps all species down to a certain limit in a state of nature. This hairy caterpillar, which is protected against the sparrow's attack, has had an opportunity to increase as the other species have decreased, just in that proportion. The English sparrow was introduced into Boston sixteen years ago, and has overrun the whole country until it has become a nuisance. It has chased away the native American birds, which preyed upon other caterpillars than those devoured by the sparrow. At that time I prophesied the great increase in the number of sparrows, and the increase of some injurious insects as a natural consequence of the decrease of others."

"Do you advocate the destruction of the English sparrow."

"Most assuredly, when they become a nuisance. Even now it would be well to keep them down by encouraging people to use them as food. They make a good substitute for reed birds, and in parts of southern Europe are considered a great delicacy, being sold in open market. Roasted on a spit, well basted and browned, they are very good eating. The sparrow is entirely a city pest at present, and because the sparrows do not frequent the country the native birds keep certain species of caterpillars, now seen in nearly all large cities, in check."

"Is there no way of checking the march of the army of yellow caterpillars which have invaded us?"

"Yes," replied the Professor, referring to a small pamphlet and reading. "The pest you refer to is known as the white-marked tussock moth (*Orgyia leucostigma,* Smith & Abbot). In the latitude of St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, the eggs begin to hatch about the middle of May, and the newly born caterpillar, about three millimeters in length, is of a dull whitish-gray color, with the under side paler, the upper side being covered with rather long hairs and tufts of a dark brown color.

"After the third molt it is a beautiful object, of a striking appearance. The head and two little elevated spots situated on joints nine and ten are bright vermilion red; the back is velvety black, with two bright yellow subdorsal lines and another yellow line along the lower sides. The whole body is thinly clothed with long, pale-yellow hairs, originating from small, wart-like elevations. That is enough descriptive matter.

"The caterpillar, though injurious to fruit trees, also attacks a great many shade trees, having a predilection for old or large trees.

"As you noticed in the navy-yard this summer, the caterpillar makes no effort to conceal itself, as it enjoys comparative immunity from enemies, especially birds, the American yellow-billed cuckoo, the Baltimore oriole and the robin being the only species which have been observed to feed upon the larvæ. A few soldier bugs, however, occasionally suck its juices.

"But while the list of 'enemies' that devour the species is small, fortunately that of the parasites is quite larger; and thus it is, thanks to them, that these caterpillars are not permanently injurious.

"Now there is one simple, cheap and efficacious remedy applicable to the pest you have noticed in this city and Brooklyn, if you wish to be prepared next season.

"It is admitted that they all begin their work very much at the same season, or as soon as the leaves are fairly developed. Thus arsenical mixtures properly sprayed on the trees about the middle of May and repeated once or twice at intervals of a fortnight later in the season will prove an effectual protection to trees of all kinds. An apparatus for this work such as has been used on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, can be easily and economically constructed. It should consist of a water tank mounted on a cart and furnished with a strong force pump and two sets of rubber tubing of sufficient length, each hose supported by a bamboo extension pole and with a cyclone nozzle.

"With this apparatus two men can drive along the streets or through a park and thoroughly spray two trees simultaneously.

"The arsenical compound known as 'London purple' is preferable to white arsenic or Paris green, as it is not so liable to burn the leaves, and its color enables one to distinguish readily between poisoned and non-poisoned trees.

"From one quarter to three-quarters of a pound of this substance should be used to a barrel of water, and with this quantity of water it is best to mix three quarts of cheap or damaged flour, which will serve to render the mixture adhesive to the leaves, and lessen the tendency of the poison to burn the leaves.

"In conclusion let me remind you that the white-marked tussock moth is not the only leaf eater which defies the English sparrow.

"The imported elm-leaf beetles, by reason of an offensive smell; the bag worm, by the protection of its bag, and the fall webworm, also by the protection afforded by the hair of the caterpillars, gorge themselves in peace in spite of the imported alleged caterpillar exterminators.

"The increase of the orgyla is indirectly a result of the increase of the English sparrow, which feeds in the breeding season upon smooth worms less harmful to our trees, and thus gives the rejected orgyle a better opportunity to increase.

"All sentiment aside, we may say that the English sparrow is an impediment rather than an aid in preserving our trees from their worst insect defoliators."

GENERAL NOTICES.

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In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders, syringes, astringents, or any similar application, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces, and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by ELY'S CREAM BALM. 1y

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ANNOUNCEMENT.
DR. C. H. STEPHENSON, LATELY WITH Dr. Pierson, has returned from the East, and will open a Dental Office in rooms over Lyon's Dry Goods Store, corner Seventh and J streets, about December 1, 1887. n23-TThS

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SABBATAI SEVI.

The False Messiah of the Jews of Asia Minor.

A slight sketch of the career of this extraordinary deceiver is all that is here necessary, as we wish more especially to enter into the customs and precepts of the descendants of his followers as we find them now in Salonika only. I was told that a few families of these Dunmehs exist still at Adrianople and in other Turkish towns, but these are of Salonikan origin, so that to all intents and purposes the Dunmehs of Salonika are the sole representatives of the once numerous followers of the false Messiah. This community is formed of about 1,000 families, and numbers 8,000 souls, all dwelling together in one quarter of the town, and all held in bondage by the same curious ties.

Sabbatai Sevi was a Smyrniote Jew, born in 1625, and the son of a broker in that city; he was a clever youth, and so well versed in the Cabala and other Jewish books that at the age of 18 he was made a rabbi. Doubtless some accounts of the Fifth Monarchy men, and the then much accredited report that the Messiah was to reappear in 1666, reached Smyrna and worked upon his imagination so much that he decided to make himself out to be that Messiah, and to assist his object he secretly caused reports to be promulgated to the effect that a prophet would shortly appear who would rob the Sultan of his crown and restore again the kingdom of Israel.

When he thought that the right time had come, to the dismay of the Smyrniote rabbis he pronounced the name "Jehovah" aloud in open conclave, for which offense he was summoned before a tribunal and condemned to die, but doubtless he was prepared for this, and had arrangements made for his escape from Smyrna, and with the one object in view he went as a pilgrim to Egypt and Jerusalem, where he chose as his Elijah one Nathan Benjamin, a man of ascetic life, who professed to see visions. Before returning to Smyrna he sent his attendant, Nathan, before him to prepare the way, and in the capacity of a second St. John the Baptist to announce that he was coming to deliver men from the oppression of the Turks, and to lead back the Jews to Palestine. Nathan did his work well, writing a circular letter addressed to the "Remnant of the Israelites, peace without end," the result being that intense and mad excitement seized upon the Jews of that place. They nearly killed themselves with penances; they administered to one another thirty-nine lashes and tortures of all kinds; and an influential Jew, Pennia by name, whose daughter prophesied and wrought miracles, assisted Nathan in his work of preparation.

In due time Sabbatai Sevi landed in Smyrna, styling himself the "King of Kings," and so carried away were the people by his adroit eloquence that a throne was set up for him in the synagogue, and from Smyrna prophets were sent all over the Turkish dominions to all the Jewish colonies to preach that "the true Messiah of the race of David was come, and that to him the crown and the kingdom was given." At this juncture Sevi ventured to elect from among his most trusted followers twelve Princes, who were to act as Generals to the twelve tribes on their journey back to their country; and, as we know from English records, the report reached even as far as our own shores, and that there was some talk of sending English ships to assist in the transport, and even the skeptic Spinoza, from all he heard, was at one time inclined to waver in his disbelief. The scenes of frenzied excitement in Smyrna were intense, and gave place to eager fanatical worship of Sevi; presents poured in to him from all parts, until at length the Sultan was roused to action and summoned him to Adrianople.

The story of Sevi's interview with the Sultan is well known, and how "the holy, noble and divine Messiah" was ordered by that potentate to choose between three things—either to work a miracle and thereby prove his identity; or to have three poisoned arrows shot at him by the Sultan himself; or to become a Mohammedan. "I am a follower of Mohammed," replied Sevi to this test, and turning to his followers, who were dismayed beyond measure at the collapse of their hero, he added, "and he was numbered among the transgressors."

The extremely firm hold that Sevi had established over his followers is evinced by the tenacity with which many adhered to him after his exposure and his fall. These devoted followers did not scruple to embrace Islamism themselves and likewise to be numbered among the transgressors; and with certain secret reservations, into which we will go presently, large bodies of Jews became Mohammedans at this period. They were the ancestors of the thousand families of Dunmehs who live at Salonika to-day.

Sabbatai Sevi died in 1675 in prison at Belgrade, but his followers gave out that he was not really dead, but had ascended into heaven, and now at Salonika, in their secret places of worship, called "Kals," they always keep beds ready, in which the Messiah may repose from the fatigues of his second advent. Probably from the fact of his having disappeared from the world at Belgrade they have decided that at his second coming he will visit them by way of the northern road, known as the Uskup road; therefore, every day a man is dispatched in this direction to meet him. When at Salonika I was told lately, since the opening of the railway from Uskup to that town, the point had been raised in their assembly that he might come by train. Accordingly, an eye has to be kept on the station on the arrival of each train from the north. The custom finds a parallel among the other Jews of Salonika; but their opinion is that the Messiah will come by sea, so on the Day of Atonement they go down to the sea to meet him, and at the same time perform the quaint rite of casting their sins into the Bay of Salonika—that inexpressibly lovely bay, which, if it could relate to us the customs of the various cults that have flourished on its margin, would have strange tales to tell.—*Longman's Magazine.*

CHILDREN'S PHILOSOPHY.

"I hope, Johnny," said the Sunday-school teacher to her new scholar, "that your parents are good Christians?" "Well, ma is," replied Johnny, "and pa used to be; but I guess he is a little out of practice now."

"Papa, have you seen that shorty next door?" "Yes, Johnny, he's a dwarf." "I know, but ain't he awful short?" "Extremely so, my son." "It makes me laugh to hear him say he was raised in this country—ain't much raise about him, is there?"

A little boy, while at play in his father's back yard, saw a black snake gliding through the grass. It was the first one he had ever seen. He became greatly excited over it, and rushed into the house crying out, "Mamma, mamma, there's a tail out here runnin' along without nothin' on it."

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary vocal powers, and had exercised them much to Johnny's annoyance. One day he said to his mother: "Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?" "Yes, dear." Johnny was silent for some time, and then went on: "Say, ma." "What is it, Johnny?" "I don't blame the angels for bouncing him, do you?"

A little girl attended church for the first time with her older sister. During the sermon s he heard the minister mention the name of God several times, and acted as if she knew he was doing something wrong. At last she could stand it no longer. The next time he said it she rose up in the seat and, pointing her chubby finger at him, she said in impressive tones, "Man, 'top your swearin'!"

Type-Setting in Japan.

The office of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, a Japanese newspaper, is thus described: The features of the *Shinbun* office was its type-case—for there was only one body of type. And such a type-case! It is divided, for utility, into two sections, sloping toward an alley two feet wide. Each section is four feet wide by thirty feet long—four by sixty feet. There's a new case for you! This is divided into small compartments or boxes, into which the type is laid in regular piles, several piles in a box, with faces all toward the compositors, mostly boys, big and little. Each holds a wooden "stick" with brass rule. The type are all of a size; the "stick" is not set to the measure of the column, which is twenty ems pica, but to about half the measure, it being the business of the other workmen to impose the lines in columns, take proof and make up forms. Now, then, the type-setting. Armed with "sticks" and rules and copy the dozen compositors read the last in an earnest, sing-song way, each rushing to some box, far and near, for the needed letter, then back ten or twelve feet to the needed one; all are on the lively move, rushing and skipping to and fro, right and left, up and down, chase, balance to partners, swing the corners, up and back, singing the copy, catching one letter here, another there, prancing and dodging, humming and skipping—a promenade cotilion. Virginia reel, racquet and all hands around upon the same floor at the same time and the same dancers in each—a perfect maze of noise and confusion, yet out of confusion bringing printed order. It was a sight to be seen. "How many different characters are there in this case, anyhow?" was asked our guide. Then our guide asked the printers, and none could answer better than say: "Nobody knows, sir. Nobody knows—many thousands." Later on we repeated the same question to a more intelligent person, who said: "At least 50,000." That will account for the remarkable size of the case and the racing to and fro of the compositors. Just why they intone their copy all the while was not made so clear, other than the remark that it was the custom. Tokio monopolizes the Japanese newspaper business, there being only one other point—Kofu—in Eastern Japan where newspapers are printed. The masses of the people are able to read in their own way, but comparatively few can grasp the full flow of Chinese characters. In point of illiteracy the statistics place this nation at only 7 per cent., or next to Bavaria, which is the lowest on the list.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MODERN GREEK.

Seen to Best Advantage Not in Athens But in Constantinople.

Nobody who has known Athens for long, or who knows the real resources of the country of which she is the capital, can be disappointed with the progress made. Few cities have improved more during the last twenty years. The Government has introduced compulsory education on a most extensive scale, railroads are being opened, drainage and the planting of trees have received great attention, and the sudden breeze of patriotism which has lately passed over Greece and puzzled Europe will doubtless bear its fruits in greater unity of purpose. Perhaps the real evil which, more than anything else, has checked the progress of Greece during the last half century, has been its constitutional Government.

There are many Cavours in Greece. Tricoupis is a Cavour with English ideas; but, unfortunately, Greece is not ruled over by Victor Emmanuel, nor has she yet produced a Garibaldi. Everybody in the small kingdom is, as of old, a politician, and the consequence of this is that ministries rise and fall, and elections take place with a rapidity which might even astonish us. The one point on which all Greeks are agreed, and which has been taught them by late events, is this, that if ever they are to hold their own in the Balkan Peninsula, they must have more territory. They crave for the fertile plains of Epirus and Macedonia, for something that will give them a chance of development and the means of existence on a large scale. The place where the Greek is seen to the greatest advantage is not Athens, where mass meetings will one day cheer for Delyannis and the next for Tricoupis, but at Constantinople. There he is, so to speak, on the defensive, living in the midst of the great destroyer of his race and freedom. Here his commercial propensities and industry have brought him to the fore.

The "unspeakable Turk," who loves money, but hates making it as bitterly as he hates the Greek, who can make it, has given him in return for money everything that he asks. This has enabled the Greeks to attack the Turks with the above-mentioned weapons of education. Concessions for Greek schools all over the rotten empire have been liberally bought. There is scarcely a Greek village in Macedonia, Epirus, the islands and the coast villages of Asia Minor which has not been supplied with schools for both girls and boys, either through the munificence of rich Greeks or through the clerical and monastic influence which in its day has played so valiant a part in the conservation of the Hellenic language and the Christian religion.—*Fortnightly Review.*

Chicken Lice.

E. H. Schraffer, of Murphy's, Cal., thus writes to the *Rural Press* of the manner in which he subdued the chicken lice on his premises: "First, the nest-boxes, roosts and all boards that would furnish hiding-places were taken out and burned; then the entire house, sides, ends and roof, inside and out, was given a coat of whitewash. When dry, all crevices were dusted full of air-slaked lime. The floor was cleared up and six inches of fresh soil wheeled in. A separate room for the nests was built. This was given two coats of whitewash. Nest-boxes were coated inside and out, and a handful of sulphur scattered through the hay in the nests. For roosts, two poles were hung from the rafters of the house by wires; at every two feet cross-poles were laid and held in place by projecting nails. This roost was two feet from the ground and level to avoid crowding on top nests. The ends and sides swung clear of the roof by two feet. This gave me a roost that no vermin could reach from floor or walls, with poultry on or off. It was of easy access on all sides if I wished to catch a chicken, and could be removed in a minute when the house needed cleaning.

"All the loose lumber about the yard was burned; that remaining was whitewashed. Once a week the inside of the chicken-house and all parts of the roosts were given a coat of whitewash, and the floor cleaned. The poultry were given a dust bath, and once a week fed sulphur to cause them to shed any tramp lice they might be affected with. Soon the place that knew these pests knew them no more forever.

"I would like to add, the three requisites are cleanliness, dusting-place, and a roost that the lice cannot reach with the poultry on or off."

Sweet-Potato Flour.—A patent has been issued for a process of treating sweet potatoes for making flour. The object of the invention is to produce a wholesome and nutritious article of diet from the sweet potato, one that will not become frozen or decayed, and which will embody all the valuable portions of the potato, especially the starch and saccharine matter. The sweet potato is a luxury, and when in its natural state and out of season is difficult to get, except at exorbitant prices, owing to its liability to rot and freeze. This invention designs to so treat the potato that the starchy saccharine matters, with a quantity of the glutinous portions, may be obtained and readily transported to any portion of the world, as a staple product similar to flour, and it being a well-known fact that chemical changes will accrue to the liquid portion of the potato in other than climates where it grew, and destroy its natural flavor, an essential feature of the process is to quickly evaporate such liquids while the potato is in a healthy condition, and reduce it to a flour or meal, which will retain the natural flavor of the esculent. The product obtained according to the invention may be made into puddings, pies, cakes, custards and the like.

Intercepting Messages.—A Russian lieutenant of engineers has perfected an apparatus for intercepting telegraph and telephone messages in time of war. The apparatus is contained in a small oblong box and weighs rather less than three pounds. The telegraphic receiver is of the recording type, and a battery for returning false messages to the enemy forms part of the equipment. An invention of the nature above described cannot fail to be dangerous in the hands of an unscrupulous person.

For throat troubles and coughs use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit.

FUTURE PROBATION.

Opinions of the Honorary Members of the American Board.

It having been said that the honorary members of the American Board might not have voted on the question of future probation as did the corporate members, the Boston *Congregationalist* has endeavored to obtain their views on the subject. This it did by sending out the following circular, dated October 18th:

The question has been raised in many quarters whether the honorary members of the American Board who were present at Springfield would have confirmed the action taken by the corporate members, had they had the opportunity of voting on the questions presented. Desiring information on this point, we send this circular letter to all whose names are on the list of "male honorary members present," as given in the *Missionary Herald*, asking a response on the inclosed postal card to two questions, viz.:

1. Do you or do you not approve of the action of the Board on the question relating to the calling of ecclesiastical councils?

2. Do you or do you not approve of the general result as indicated in the action of the report of the committee on the home department?

No names will be used in stating the result of these inquiries.

The replies are thus summarized by the paper: "We sent out 546 of these requests. We have received 452 replies—nearly 83 per cent. of those present. Of these 3 doubt the wisdom of answering; 2 approve in general, but wish the board could have some organic connection with the churches; 5 approve of the result in general, but would like to have the councils decide on missionary fitness; 10 approve of all that was done, but think there should be great endeavor at conciliation; 10 are not quite decided as to the first question, but do not indorse the home department, and 28 cordially approve of the action about councils, but not of the indorsement of the home department. The remaining 384 divide squarely as follows, viz: Do not approve of anything done, 75; less than 17 per cent. Approve of all that was done, 300; more than 66 per cent., or, classifying these a little more densely, we have, in the main approving, 336, and as to some important matter disapproving, 113—a majority of 223. Or to look at the matter from a little different point of view, had the honorary members enjoyed the right of voting with the corporate members on the really test question of the occasion that vote would have stood, in favor of the home department, 431 to 156, a relative proportion of not far from 73 to 26 per cent. We will only add, as it has been imagined that Territorial influences would show themselves in this result, that we have taken pains to sift out the residences of these 75 and 309 honorary members who voted unconditionally and squarely the one way or the other, with the following result: Of the 75, 8 live in Maine, 2 in New Hampshire, 2 in Vermont, 32 in Massachusetts, 2 in Rhode Island, 21 in Connecticut, 3 in New York, 1 each in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan and 2 in California. Of the 309, 9 live in Maine, 21 in New Hampshire, 18 in Vermont, 155 in Massachusetts, 7 in Rhode Island, 61 in Connecticut, 22 in New York, 4 in New Jersey, 2 in Pennsylvania, 1 each in South Carolina, Florida, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota, 2 in Ohio and 3 in Illinois."

COURTING IN THE COUNTRY.

Winter Socials—Bliss in a Buggy—Happy Days Lang Syne.

"Let me tell you something about cold weather sports," says a writer in the Lancaster (Pa.) *Examiner*, "or at least what I know of them when a boy, something less than half a century ago:"

The summer ends in the country with a harvest home picnic, where the dances may not show the grace of an Estarhazy, but certainly have a John L. Sullivan touch in the point of vigor when you "swing corners." Why, a good buxom girl of my timid days—if she got hold of a modern cigarette dude and swung corners with him he would have been flung out of the window at the end of the circle with the mathematical accuracy with which she would throw a dishrag at the old cat stealing a pup's milk. In time the corn was in and the fodder "stacked" for winter provender. The fields were bare, and chill November's surly blasts suggested the warm stove and indoor life. Next appeared the singing school, with some Ichabod Crane for teacher. I do not think anybody learned much music at these schools, but oh! what fun. Think of the coyness of a rosy-cheeked miss and the first promptings of the gentle feeling as you "snuggled" close together in the not too wide buggy seat, under the bright stars and inspired by the crispness of the frost-burdened air! My old friend, and I have gone from many a singing school and chose the road with the most bridges, claiming the penalty of crossing—a kiss. The longest way was the nearest home. We drove a gentle horse, too, and could guide him with one hand or let him take his own way with the lines over the dasher. The dudes in our day want a 2.30 stepper. Had we not, my venerable friend, more fun with old Fox, the church-going horse of sedate movement, who did not care for time so that he got home? Then came the lyceum and spelling school. The same thing to go through. The same girl maybe, the same understanding and Presbyterian-minded horse and the same bridges. Old boy, we were young then, and good, too, for the blush of the teens was upon us and a kiss was as holy as sacred shrine. You may be an old sinner now, and it may be a prayer to you to look back when the stars blinked down in a chaste smile, as you came from some entertainment in a country school-house, and looked sweet kindness into the innocent eyes of your first admiration.

LIFE ON THE FARM.

At the foot of the hill the milk-house stands,
Where the Balm of Gilead spreads its hands,
And the willow trails at each pendent tip
The lazy lash of a golden whip,
And an ice-cold spring with a tinkling sound
Makes a bright green edge for the dark-green ground.

Cool as a cave is the air within,
Brave are the shelves with the burnished tin
Of the curving shores, and the seas of white
That turn to gold in a single night,
As if the disk of a winter moon
Should take the tint of a new doubloon!

Burned to a coal is the amber day,
Noon's splendid fire has died away,
And lodged on the edge of a world grass-grown,
Like a great live ember glows the sun;
When it falls behind the crimson bars
Look out for the sparks of the early stars.

With the clang of her bell a motherly brown—
No trace of her lineage handed down—
Is leading the long, deliberate line
Of the Devons red and the Durhams fine;
"Co-boss!" "Co-boss!" and the caravan
With a dowager swing comes down the lane,
And lowing along from the clover bed
Troops over the bars with a lumbering tread.

Under the lee of the patient beasts,
On their tripod stools like Pythian priests,
The tow-clad boys and the linsey girls
Make the cows "give down" in milky swirls.
There's a stormy time in the drifted pails,
There's a sea-foam swath in the driving gales,
Then boys and girls with whistle and song,
Two pails apiece meander along
The winding path in the golden gloom,
And "set" the milk in the twilight—room.

—*Toronto Truth.*

Improving Farm Methods.

Orange Judd, in the *Prairie Farmer*, says he believes we can feed hogs more profitably by rational methods than by the unscientific and shiftless ways now only too common. First of all, we must see to it that breeding sows are fed a proper ration in which protein compounds form a liberal share. The young pigs must likewise have a goodly allowance of protein, while the mature hogs, when fattening, can be fed a large proportion of carbohydrates, especially if we make a large proportion of lard. The food articles at our command which are rich in protein are skim-milk, buttermilk, shorts, bran, peas, green clover and the like. No farmer can afford to manage his farm with a minimum of these muscle-making foods. They should be supplied abundantly, and at a reasonable cost, if we will only study to do so. Shall we raise less corn, then? Not at all. The corn crop is the best of all we raised, and let the word be "more," rather than less. We need it all, but we must not forget that protein is somewhat lacking in corn. We may compare our corn to the brick which go into a building, and the protein foods to the mortar which cements the brick together. He who would lay up brick without mortar builds foolishly, and his house will tumble. Breeding sows should have only a small allowance of corn, the feed being mainly that which will go to give their young good sound bodies. Such feed would be shorts (middlings or shipstuff), bran, skim-milk, buttermilk and clover. When suckling her young, of course milk is one of the best articles at our command. When weaned the pigs may get, say two parts of milk by weight, one part of shorts and one part of corn-meal. A run on good clover would go far to make a good frame. When nearing maturity the ration can be changed more and more to the carbonaceous, and for the last two months, when fattening, the feed can be largely corn, if for fat pork, but if lean, juicy meat is desired, the muscle-making foods must be continued.

ABOUT POULTRY.

Preparing the Holiday Turkey for the Market.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following advice: When the insect supply fails, I give increased rations and feed twice a day. For breakfast nothing excels boiled potatoes, crumbled, and added to the same amount of either bran or cornmeal mush—cool. Salt this mixture slightly, and add to it ground and finely-minced meat scraps, as a substitute for their lost insect diet, in the proportion of one heaping tablespoonful to each pint of food. Mix with this, daily, finely-chopped turnips, cabbage, carrots or apples; and onions and pulverized charcoal on alternate mornings. The charcoal is given in the same relative quantities as the ground meat. For supper allow all they will eat of some fattening grain—say corn and buckwheat, with wheat occasionally.

As the amount of food they can pick for themselves decreases with the approach of winter, more must be provided at home—not large feeds at a time, but more meals a day. Add a dinner of the mixture fed in the morning. At first this noon feed need not be a full meal, but only a lunch to ward off hunger till supper time. As the weather becomes more severe and foraging is over, gradually increase it. This amount of food is sufficient to winter turkeys not intended for market.

Two or three weeks before the time you have decided upon for marketing the turkeys, remove from the flock those you desire for next year's breeding. Fattening these is injurious to them, and a waste of food beside. Give those destined for market a feed of boiled potatoes and mush immediately after daylight, and again at 10 and 2 o'clock. I feed all they will eat at the time, but never enough to leave any lying around. Continue the charcoal as before, and give the chopped vegetables in their soft food only once daily. Just before dark give a feed of shelled corn, once a week substituting for it buckwheat, by way of variety.

Never confine fattening turkeys to small pens; they gain far better on their accustomed range. I allow my flock entire freedom, but when they are given plenty of good feed at home they seldom stray far from it. Lastly, in the feeding inclosure have these two things; a heap of gravel and clean vessels, filled with pure water and sweet milk.

Preventing Deterioration in Small Fruits.

J. M. Smith, in his paper on this subject before the American Pomological Society, disputes the necessity of deterioration. The wild strawberry of the woods is probably no better nor no worse than it was 2,000 years ago. Wild fruits do not deteriorate or become extinct. The tendency of an improved strawberry is to revert to its original type; this can be prevented, however, by holding up its character by highest cultivation, etc. The fancy berries, petted under highest culture, give good results, but fail in the hands of the common cultivator. The Wilson used to be the queen of strawberries. Now it is failing in many sections. Why? All improved varieties, in order to succeed, should have the same conditions under which they originated. The Wilson needs good soil and frequent renewal. Change of soil may be needed also. These conditions are absolutely necessary. Plants have to be sold too cheap; hence are often poorly grown and poorly packed. Poor plants, set in poor and poorly-cared-for soil, unprotected, struggle along for a few years; but finally result in almost utter failure. The runners of these poor, sickly, starved plants are planted again. This has been going on for about thirty years, and everybody cries: "The Wilson is no longer a success!" Under the circumstances it is a wonder only that it has stood so long. Our ignorance, our carelessness, our stupidity and neglect have caused its destruction. Now let us try another treatment. Take young, vigorous runners from healthy plants, pick off the first blossoms, give highest cultivation, gather one crop and replant in some other place. Under this treatment the Wilson does not "run out," but seems to improve. Give each variety of small fruit such soil, food, care and protection as it requires, or suffer the consequences.

A New Treatment for Consumption.

The star of Bergeon's treatment is waning a little, new forms of cure for tubercular patients are being found with unabated vigor, and M. Garcin comes to the front with hydrofluroic acid. This new method consists in placing phthisical patients for an hour every day in a small cabinet which contains six cubic meters of air that is saturated with hydrofluroic acid. This saturation is obtained by pumping a current of air through a gutta-percha bottle that contains 100 grams of the acid to 300 grams of distilled water. The quantity of air is renewed every fifteen minutes as the effect is quickly exhausted. The system has been tried for a year past in a number of cabinets that M. Garcin has had fitted up in a room in his own house, and during the month of August 100 patients were submitted to the treatment. Of this number fourteen remained as before, 41 were improved, and 35 were cured, while 10 died. It is stated that under this form of medication the attacks of coughing diminish and finally cease. The Koch bacilli cannot resist this acid, as they at first are found to diminish in number and soon they no longer segment; at last they entirely disappear from the secretions. The general state of all the patients was much improved, the appetite was increased, the night sweats ceased, and some patients treated over a year ago remain well. It seems that the workmen at the celebrated glass manufactory at Baccaret had first noticed that the hydrofluoric acid they employed had good effects on the health of consumptive persons.—*Paris Letter in New York Medical Journal.*

Measure of Land Values.—The Oroville *Register*, discoursing of land values, sensibly maintains that land is worth just what it will pay a fair interest upon, not a cent more, and the amount it will pay depends upon what the land is adapted to. If the rich, deep, black adobe will produce nothing but grain, then it is not worth over $50 an acre. If river-bottom land won't grow grain on account of the rank growth of weeds, but will produce $30 net each year in alfalfa hay, then it is worth $300 an acre, though it may be no richer soil than the black adobe. If the red gravelly loam of the foothills were planted to alfalfa without water, the product would be represented by a cipher, and the value of the land no higher. If planted to wheat the returns would be so slight that the land would not sell for more than $10 or $15 an acre. Set to peaches, plums, prunes or grapes, the returns would send the value of the land vastly higher than the wheat lands of the valley. Set to the olive, orange or fig, the value would be double the $300 alfalfa land. Hence it is that production and not richness of soil determines the true value of all land.

A Railroad Problem.—The following, called a railroad problem, is going the rounds: A freight train one mile in length stopped with the caboose just opposite the depot. The conductor got orders to move his train to the next station, which was just five miles distant. He gave the engineer the order to move, which the latter did while the conductor walked over ahead on top of the cars, and got there just as the engine arrived at the next station, where he got off. The question is, how far did he walk; or, as he was walking during the entire five miles, did he ride at all?—*Chicago News.*

Half an ounce of ground quassia steeped in a pint of vinegar is said to eradicate the craving for liquor. A teaspoonful of the solution in a little water is to be drank whenever the liquor thirst comes violently, but finally the craving ceases entirely.

THE DECLINE OF KISSING.

Some of the Reasons Why It Has Fallen Into Desuetude.

Kissing is out of style. Nobody does it now but sweethearts, young children and teachers. The first blow was struck by the medical profession about the time of the decease of Princess Alice. Ever since the practice has been denounced, and in families where proper respect is paid to hygiene, children are cautioned against promiscuous kissing.

In society a woman is not kissed twice in a season. When an old friend is greeted and advances with her lips the victim turns her face and the caress falls askance. Possibly the very woman who is opposed to the practice takes the initiative, but her lips never meet lips. She may kiss within a fraction of your mouth—kiss your chin, your cheek, or your forehead; kiss your "eyelid into repose," or kiss your hair; but if she has any training, socially, she will never kiss your mouth. The repugnance to kissing is due largely to the academic training, in nearly all the famous colleges, for women there is a special teacher or doctress in physiology, and in the so-called oral recitations the pernicious effects of osculation are considered at great length. By way of tolerating what seems to be a necessary evil, various theories are advanced and various provisions advocated. The girl who comes from Smith College, Northampton, kisses on the oblique line that falls from the left corner of your mouth, but when kissed, is so adroit in the way she jerks her head that the point of salutation may be found on a radius from the right of her demure little mouth. The Vassar graduate kisses more than her Smith College friend, but the chin is her choice, as you will observe in an attempt to salute her. The seniors from Wesley press their kisses high up on the face, almost under the sweep of the eyelash, and the Lake Forest and Harvard Annex maidens kiss at a point equally distant from the nose and ear.

Nothing is more dainty than the kiss of a well-bred chaperone, who, mindful of the time and trouble spent over the powder box, gently presses her lips on your hair just north of your ear. The minister's wife is another sweet soul, who knows where a kiss will do the least harm, and her favorite method is an air kiss, with a gentle pressure of her cheek to your cheek. The woman of fashion who patronizes you and lets you visit her while she is at her siesta kisses you anywhere about the triangle between the eye, ear and hair line. She has learned long ago about the incompatibility of haste and grace, and as she advances you see her lips turn in, and simultaneous with the kiss is a thick, vicious noise that sounds like the tearing of a middle-aged marshmallow drop.

Married women are more addicted to kissing than single ones, as every lady knows who goes calling, and they are the very kisses that a young woman least enjoys for the reason their lips are always wet. Kissing the face of an irregularly powdered, soapy-smelling dame is about as unsavory a pastime as gathering a bouquet of dandelions. The West side women outkiss any other division of Chicago. The Southsiders kiss discreetly and the belles and matrons along the lake shore are too cosmopolitan to waste their sweetness. Their greeting is the handshaking prescribed by London and indorsed by the patricians of Newport and Murray Hill. Meet a Rush or Cass street lady and she frankly proffers her easily-gloved hand and shakes from the shoulder to a one-two count. Her pretty cousin on Bellevue avenue and lake shore drive is more artistic, and her arm is rigid from the elbow up. Go still further north, and the carefully schooled young wife and her queenly sister shake hands, but never an inch of the arm. *Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE IVORY TRADE.

The Manner and Extent in Which it is Carried On.

A correspondent of *Das Handels-Museum*, of Vienna, says that for centuries Zanzibar was the chief mart of ivory, which was formerly brought partly from the coast, partly from the interior. But with the increased consumption and value of that article, elephants are being exterminated and have to be sought far away in the interior, to the west of Tanganyika and northwest of Victoria Nyanza. The chief trading center in the interior is Tabara, in Myamwesi, where various caravan routes meet. The practice at present is for Indian traders to equip a caravan in Zanzibar and place it in charge of an experienced and trustworthy Arab, who takes it from Bagamoyo, opposite Zanzibar, to Tabara. If he finds enough ivory there he exchanges goods which he has brought for the purpose, and starts on the return journey; but, as a rule, the caravan has to go farther, and by the information he receives from returning caravans the conductor judges where he can go with most chance of speedy success.

Large quantities of ivory are usually in the hands of native chiefs, with whom it is a kind of treasure, and sometimes, it is said, the Arab conductors, who are usually accompanied by well-armed escorts, will make war on a chief, seize his ivory and sell his people into slavery. If force cannot be used, the trader must patiently purchase small quantities from time to time as occasion arises, and sometimes he is forced to wait for years in the interior before he can part with all his merchandise and obtain his loads of ivory. The greater part of the ivory arrives in Zanzibar in July and August; the Indian merchants go to Bagamoyo to meet their conductors, and then a settlement takes place. The cost of the caravan, with 15 per cent. per annum, is charged to the Arab, the Indian takes the ivory, sells it on account of the Arab, and pays the latter the balance. Arrived in Zanzibar, the ivory is either sent by the Indian merchants direct to Bombay or to London, or it is sold to Hamburg or American merchants on the spot.

The trade, therefore, is wholly in the hands of Indian merchants; but the advantage of having agents of the European merchants in Tabara to purchase ivory systematically and forward it to the coast has been discussed in Zanzibar, and one Hamburg firm there decided to try it. A caravan under two Germans was dispatched to Tabara, where one was to remain and establish a branch, while the other pushed on to Uganda, so as to be able to purchase at first hand. One died soon afterwards, and the other fell ill and was forced to return. The close connection between the ivory and the slave trade in the interior must always act as a hindrance to Europeans trading at first hand in ivory. The Arabs usually transport the ivory to the coast by means of natives whom they have enslaved or purchased at very low prices, and then can sell the latter on the coast at a profit of ten dollars ahead. European traders, on the other hand, must pay the bearers five dollars a month, and an arm's length of cotton stuff per day.

No statistics exist respecting the annual export from Zanzibar, but the writer is convinced that for ten years past it has been pretty regular. In the past thirty-five years the price has trebled. About 1840 ivory cost $1 a pound. Now it costs $3. Large tusks weighing 160 pounds to 190 pounds are much rarer than they were ten years since, and the number of smaller tusks has greatly increased. Zanzibar ivory stands higher in the market than that from Abysinia, Egypt or the West Coast. The export from Mozambique and the North and South Somali Coasts is comparatively small. The best ivory is used for the manufacture of billiard balls; the inferior sorts are converted into knife-handles, ornaments, etc.

Disorder of Digestion.

All the vital functions are more or less processes of combustion, and they are subject to laws similar to those which regulate the burning of coal in our fireplaces. The reason why we allow our fires to burn low or go out altogether is that we put on too much coal or that we allow them to be smothered in ashes. It is the child who pokes the fire from the top to break the coal and make it burn faster; the wise man pokes it from below, so as to rake out the ashes and allow free access of oxygen. And so it is with the functions of life, only that these being less understood, many a man acts in regard to them as a child does to the fire. The man thinks that his brain is not acting because he has not supplied it with sufficient food. He takes meat three times a day and beef tea to supply its wants, as he thinks, and puts in a poker to stir it up in the shape of a glass of sherry or a nip from the brandy bottle. And yet, all the time, what his brain is suffering from is not lack of fuel, but accumulation of ash, and the more he continues to cram himself with food and to supply himself with stimulants, although they may help him for the moment, the worse he ultimately becomes, just as the child breaking the coal may cause a temporary blaze, but allows the fire all the more quickly to become smothered in ashes. It would seem that vital processes are much more readily arrested by the accumulation of waste products within the organs of the body than by the want of nutriment of the organs themselves.—*Dr. T. Lander Brunton.*

A Japanese Chemist's Shop.

The quaint old man whose loyal adherence to the customs of his ancestors afforded me such an interesting illustration both of old Japan and old Britain was a seller of curoyakie—i. e., carbonized animals; in other words, animals reduced to charcoal, and potted in small covered jars of earthenware, to be sold as medicine for the sick and suffering. Formerly all these animals were kept alive in the back premises, and customers selected the creature for themselves, and stood by to see it killed and burned on the spot, so that there could be no deception, and no doubt as to the freshness of charred medicine. Doubtless some insensible foreign influence may account for the disappearance of the menagerie of waiting victims and their cremation ground; now the zoological back yard had vanished, and only the strange chemist's shop remains, like a well-stored museum, wherein are ranged portions of the dried carcasses of dogs and deer, foxes and badgers, rats and mice, toads and frogs, tigers and elephants. The rarer the animal, and the further it has traveled, the more precious apparently are its virtues. From the roof hung festoons of gigantic snake skins, which certainly were foreign importations from some land where pythons flourish, Japan being happily exempt from the presence of such beautiful monsters. I saw one very fine piece of a skin, which, though badly dried and much shrunken, measured twenty-six inches across, but it was only a fragment ten feet in length, and was being gradually consumed, inch by inch, to lend mystic virtue to compounds of many strange ingredients. I was told that the perfect skin must have measured very nearly fifty feet in length. I saw another fragment twenty-two feet long and twelve inches wide; this also had evidently shrunk considerably in drying, and must, when in life, have been a very fine specimen.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

How Seeds are Formed.

At a recent meeting of the American Florists, Mr. Thorpe was asked to illustrate the method of cross-fertilization, and complied, gathering some gladiolus, begonia and abutilon blossoms from the show plants to illustrate. He explained that some flowers had both stamens and pistils. The stamens were the little stalks within the flower that bore the fine dust called pollen. The pistil is a slender stalk, which is slightly sticky on the end, to which the pollen adheres when dusted on by the wind, carried by insects or applied artificially with a brush. The application of pollen at the right time results in its fructification of bloom, and the growth of seed. Illustrating artificial cross-fertilization, Mr. T. took a gladiolus bloom, cut away the stamens, and then selecting a bloom of different color, cut off some stamens and rubbed them over the stigma of the flower first deprived of its stamens. He showed how the flowers of the begonia differed on the same plant, some having only the female organ (the pistil) and others the male organs and stamens. In this case cross-fertilization consisted of rubbing one flower upon another of the opposite sex, and then protecting the fertilized bloom from the access of insects that might bring pollen from another flower to mix with it. He illustrated a curious methods of nature in fertilizing the abutilon, which belongs to the mallow family. The stamens, as he showed, were in a clump at the end of the tube that incloses the pistil. The smooth sides of the bell-shaped flowers hanging down precluded much help from insects, and so it was arranged that during the twenty-four hours, when the flower is capable of impregnation, the pistils rapidly grow out through the bunch of stamens and are smeared with fertilizing dust.

Life-Saving Apparatus of Reindeer Hair.

A Norwegian engineer, Herr W. C. Moller, of Drammen, Norway, having had his attention drawn to the extreme buoyancy of reindeer hair, has succeeded in constructing various articles of this material for life-saving at sea, with which some interesting experiments were recently made. The first life-saving object tried was one which can be used on board ship, as a chair, bedstead or couch, but which, in case of need, may be converted into a small boat. This apparatus was found capable of supporting three full-grown men in the water, although only intended to bear two. Another object tried was a suit made entirely of reindeer hair, and covering the entire body except the face, and in which a man floated on the water without having to make the slightest movement. It was found perfectly impossible to dive in the dress. The third object tried was a door-mat made of reindeer hair, and this supported a man easily, although he was dressed in full out-door clothing. On comparing life belts made of reindeer hair with similar ones made of cork, it was found that the former were much lighter than the latter—a very important advantage to an exhausted drowning person when he has to put it on in the water. Herr Moller's assertion that reindeer hair is capable of supporting a weight ten times its own was fully borne out by these experiments. It should be pointed out that jackets, belts, etc., made of reindeer hair are soft and pliable, and that they impart a good deal of warmth.—*London Iron.*

The Wickedest Place.

A rather old-fashioned but very sincere and devout Christian minister, whose life has been devoted to ministering to the spiritual wants of smaller and perhaps better communities than Chicago, recently made Rev. C. M. Morton, the evangelist, a visit. He saw a great many things in the city, particularly on the Sabbath, that shocked his sense of propriety and morality, but he was assured that all great cities contained large numbers of godless people, and that Chicago was no worse than a dozen other places east or west of us. He was too well-bred to question the word of his host, but became thoroughly convinced that since the destruction of Sodom the world had never seen such a wicked city. His righteous indignation finally reached the point of explosion when he read an item in the paper in regard to the Woman's Exchange. "Is it true that there is a Woman's Exchange in Chicago?" he asked of Mr. Morton. That gentleman saw from the excitement of his guest that he misapprehended the use of that worthy institution, but he did not undeceive him. "I believe there is," he replied. "Can it have come to this in a Christian city?" exclaimed the indignant clergyman. "A public place, openly advertised, where men change their wives! I tell you that all the imps of hell are loose in your city, sir."—*Chicago Journal.*

The Next Presidential Campaign.—Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, has written an essay in which he tabulates the white and colored vote in the Southern States by Congressional Districts and by States, in support of the proposition that the Democratic party in the South has nullified the war amendments to the Constitution. He declares that the great political issue next year is not merely whether the Democratic party shall retain control of the Executive Department of the Federal Government, but whether the country shall run the risk of Democratic control of the Senate and the Supreme Court also, by which, he expresses the fear that the war amendments to the Constitution may be declared invalid. The essay is contributed to the *Forum* for December.

A woman sold her washtub to a party of riflemen for a target. They paid her $1 50 for it, and after they had gone home she went out into the field and brought it back as good as it ever was.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT is the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to have N street, from Fifth to Sixth, improved by grading and graveling to the official grade, and constructing redwood curbing and paved gutters. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 21st day of NOVEMBER, 1887, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars. JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.
n22-5t

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..............NOVEMBER 26, 1887

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

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TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

Some interesting testimony was elicited at the Most trial yesterday.

The Orleanist organ at Paris denies that its party is responsible for the present crisis.

Davitt declares that Ireland does not want any land-purchase scheme.

Nearly a hundred families were burned out in San Francisco yesterday.

Robert F. Morrow has secured a change of venue to Sonoma county.

Portland will celebrate the completion of the California and Oregon Railroad.

SHALL WE HAVE COMMERCIAL UNION WITH CANADA.

Mr. Edward Atkinson proposes that the United States Government buy New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and the Prince Edward Islands. The sum he fixes upon as necessary for the purchase is $50,000,000. The New Brunswick and the New England press, in the main, favor the proposition. But there is no likelihood that the scheme will be consummated. The people of New Brunswick and Cape Breton would certainly favor it, but there is no indication that those of Nova Scotia approve of annexation by purchase or otherwise.

The American people have had no opportunity to express their views on any question of purchase, but we believe the burden of public sentiment would be opposed to the proposition. While it would settle the fishery question effectually, it would attach to us a population wholly foreign to our political system, and which could not be adapted to it in two or three generations. The chief obstacle, however, is the opposition of the English Government. Tories would never consent, and it is probable all parties would unite upon that question. Mr. Chamberlain, sent out to us to adjust the fishing bank quarrel, opposes even a reciprocal relation under treaty unless it includes England, and the "protection" sentiment here will not consent to it going to that extent.

A vigorous effort is being made, however, to establish commercial union with Canada, and what may be said in favor of it was best said by Erastus Wiman before the Commercial Chambers of Detroit and Buffalo last summer. That gentleman, in an address two hours in length, stated the case fully for the affirmative.

The customs line is 4,000 miles in length, and checks the passage over it of the products and manufactures of both countries. As there would be no trade between the people of the two sections except they found it to be to their advantage, a license, he holds, is in the nature of the exaction, such as in ancient days Governments demanded for grants of trading privileges. Of course, this appears to be an assault upon protection in its citadel; but that is precisely what the commercial unionists deny they are doing, holding, as they do, that the conditions in this case do not exist that justify protection generally. The conditions of the two countries, they hold, are similar, the distinctions, indeed, being but nominal; the two trade for mutual advantage, and barriers, therefore, are unjustifiable.

So far as Canada's independence and relation to the British Empire enters into the question, the unionists hold that Canada is commercially independent today. Exacting as she does duties from English goods, as well as upon those from Germany and the United States, she is constantly demonstrating her commercial independence, and her power to tax is proof sufficient.

Having this power as to continental and English imports, she is then competent to form a commercial union with her nearest neighbor, separated from her only by a very narrow boundary. Canada can, therefore, accomplish the union by adopting a tariff uniform with that of the United States, as against all the rest of the world, and the result would be that around the whole continent of North America there would be erected a uniform customs line, while within the continent trade would ebb and flow naturally and without impediments created by a political barrier.

Not only, said Mr. Wiman, will Canada in such a consummation realize her highest hope of growth, but the United States of America will be equally blessed, and where now parts of the continent are inaccessible to its people, there would be thrown open to them potentialities of wealth beyond the confines of our own land, and thus vastly enlarge the possibilities of contributions to the greatness of the Republic.

Canada has 5,000 miles of coast fishing fields, limitless forests of timber which we need greatly to draw upon; nickel and other mineral wealth, mountains of phosphates and miles upon miles of coal deposits. All these are near to the centers of manufacture and trade in the United States. Continues Mr. Wiman:

> The truest and highest patriotism on both sides of the border is to pursue that policy which will to the greatest extent benefit each country, and in all the range of human circumstances it is impossible to conceive of an event of greater significance, to be followed by consequences more beneficent, than the opening up of the vast stores of wealth in the Northern Continent, and the freest commercial intercourse between all portions of this, heaven's last best gift to mankind. One cannot resist constantly quoting those seer-like words of Emerson, when he said: "We live in a new and exceptional age. America is a new name for opportunity. Its whole history appears like a last effort of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race." It remains with the people to whom these words were uttered, and whose good fortune it is to live in this age and in this America, to say whether they will content themselves with one-half of what God has provided for their benefit; whether antiquated and utterly unnecessary forms of taxation shall be permitted longer to erect such barriers, such a dividing line between the inhabitants of this great continent that its riches may be only partially conferred, and that the effort of Divine intention shall remain to be defeated by the selfishness, or the stupidity of man.

He then proceeds to point out that time and circumstances are favorable to commercial unity or reciprocity. To the bald proposition that Canada shall discriminate against the country to which she owes allegiance, he replies that Canada only nominally belongs to Great Britain, and in reality belongs to herself; that being in all essential respects commercially independent, she is, in fact, but in name part and parcel of the British Empire. She has adopted a trade policy diametrically opposed to that of Great Britain and to the interests of British manufacturers, and it will be no greater departure for her to say to the United States:

> I have great stores of products that you greatly need. You are my next door neighbor, and your markets are absolutely necessary for the development of these products. I need the capital and enterprise of your people to do as much for me as you have done for Michigan and other commonwealths. I will agree to tax all the outside world as high as you do, and admit all that you have to offer me free, if you will admit all that I have to offer you on the same terms.

In 1886 English goods came into Canada to the extent of $40,601,000, paying a duty of $7,817,000, or 19¼ cents on the dollar. In the same period she imported from the United States $44,868,000, yielding duties of $6,790,000, or a little more than 15 cents on the dollar. Mr. Wiman on this point says:

> Not only were the goods imported from the United States over those from Great Britain, four millions in excess, but the rate of duty exacted absolutely averaged four per cent less. The Dominion, in 1886, imported of free goods from England, $10,215,000, while from the United States the free goods brought in were $15,198,000. These figures go to show that the existing tariff, while it appears as uniform against all countries, nevertheless is a practical discrimination in favor of the United States.

As to the method of accomplishing this commercial union, it is claimed by its advocates that no diplomacy is necessary, that Canada possesses all the rights and all the powers necessary to enter into a commercial partnership with the United States. Parliament, by appropriate legislation, and Congress by like action on our side, can do the work, without treaty or commissions or any weary waiting. True, the Governor-General would forward such measures to the Home Government for approval, but it is held that

> there need be no fear that disallowance by the English Government would be the fate in store for a measure which would so manifestly benefit Canada as that creating a commercial alliance between five millions of her own people on one side, and sixty millions of English-speaking people of the United States on the other. It might be that there would be reluctance in yielding to such a demand in view of the discrimination against English goods, and the few hundred English manufacturers interested would no doubt earnestly protest, but as it could be shown that the measure was of incalculable benefit to Canada and all her people, there would be no lack of heartiness in the eventual consent of the British authorities. If it could be understood that even the British manufacturer would in the end be benefited by the increased power to buy and pay for goods they have to sell; if it could be shown that as a result of the unification of the two tariffs of North America, that of Canada had been advanced five per cent., affecting only five millions of people, while a corresponding reduction had taken place on the tariff of the United States, affecting sixty millions of people, hostility would be disarmed

Concerning the objection that commercial reciprocity would lead to political union, it is replied that trade never recognizes political boundaries; that forms of government have nothing whatever to do with the quality of iron which Canada possesses up the Valley of the Trent, and which she is very anxious should be sent to Cleveland to be smelted and marketed for her. The coal which Ontario wants, and wants badly from Pennsylvania, possesses no greater advantage because it was mined under a republic and is to be consumed under a monarchy. So with everything else. The same profit that comes with the vast internal trade between the States would come with trade between the States and Canada, if all the barriers between the two countries were removed. Suppose that Canada really sought for admission to the Union, which she is not doing and is not likely to do, the chief advantage which would come to her would be that which would result from an open market among sixty millions of people for her products. The advantage to the United States would be, if Canada were admitted to the Union, simply to make Canadian products freely accessible, and under commercial union this would follow just as freely as by political absorption.

It is not necessary to pursue the review of the arguments at greater length. They are forcible, and certainly address themselves to reason. They should not antagonize the protection sentiment, since it does not involve the principle upon which that policy is based, the conditions are so widely different from those that obtain in relation to distant countries.

Annexation, as we some months ago set out, we do no believe is wise or probable; Canadian loyalty forbids it, Canadian independence is opposed to it, Canadian politics view it with the utmost disfavor. It is not a necessity for either country, and it is not likely at any time to be consummated. But commercially there does not appear to be any reason so strong against as there is for broad reciprocal relations between Canada and the United States. Certainly the benefit to us would be greater than to Canada, but her gain would fully compensate for the concession. She annually sends us a heavy immigration; her people mingle freely with ours; her products we desire; ours are sought by Canada; only a tariff barrier prevents their exchange without a tax laid upon the consumers.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to present the whole subject to the British Commission, of which Mr. Chamberlain is the head. He will hear the committee, but it is unlikely that he will concur with it. He is known to be opposed to the scheme, and in that respect to represent the sentiment of his party. He believes, and has so stated, that it would not be worth while for England to hold Canada as a province if she were to unite in a commercial treaty with the United States from which Great Britain would be excluded. So long as he adheres to such views, nothing can be hoped for from that quarter. But there is every reason to believe that the irresistible trend of events, and the pressing of trade will eventually bring about the union the commercial men of the East are now so urgently advocating.

FORECASTS BY A STRANGER.

At the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., now in this country to arrange for peaceful settlement of the Fishery dispute, took occasion to say:

> I believe that there is no country in which private munificence is on a larger scale; in which the obligations which attach to the possession of wealth are more properly or more generously recognized. Your charities, your educational and public institutions all bear witness to the readiness with which money is bestowed in America to every philanthropic purpose.
>
> But, gentlemen, after all, your greatest security in the trouble which may come to you lies in the innate reverence for law which distinguishes the American people. How could it be otherwise? Your citizens make your laws. They amend them when defective. They repeal them when they are bad. The law is the deliberate expression of the national will. It is the only alternative for a lapse into a state of barbarism in which every man's hand would be against his neighbor's. In my own country I am accounted a Radical and a democrat of rather an extreme type. I do not "repel the soft impeachment." But I have always held there are three cardinal conditions of true democracy. First, that it should make the laws; second, that it should respect them; third, that it should see them observed. I am confident that these three conditions will ever exist in American society. Therefore it is that I augur for you a continued future of uninterrupted peace and prosperity.

These sensible words are commended to the pessimists who hold that the American nation is on the downward road to the "demnition bow-wows," and likewise to the Anarchist and Socialist agitators, who look upon the American state only as an object to be destroyed. If these people are capable of learning the lessons of history, they must perceive that the people of this Republic are capable of meeting and settling, by the power of the ballot and the irrepressible force of public opinion, every great question that arises. The marrow of our system is the rule by self—every man is a sovereign, and no man is a subject in this land. The law is the expressed will of the people, and it will, perhaps slowly, eventually conform to every calm resolution of the American sovereigns. The duty of every man to obey and uphold the law is lost sight of by not a few native-born citizens, and is wholly ignored by those radical importations that have been taught by the rigor of European monarchies that the the law is but an instrument of oppression, and therefore at all times to be antagonized and broken down. The safety of the republic dwells in duty-doing by its sovereigns; precisely as they neglect political obligations will the guards of liberty prove weak and ineffectual. Mr. Chamberlain believes that we will always be able, because of the respect entertained for the laws, to insure to ourselves uninterrupted peace and prosperity. So we will, as long as the conditions recited by him are kept in view, and we preserve respect for the laws and a determination to see them observed. There is but one direction in which we need to exert our political energies, and that is in untiring vigilance in preventing the decline of the law-respecting spirit. Let Anarchists and Socialists rail at their pleasure, and to their full bent. We show them by toleration that the American people do not fear their preaching; but the instant they put foot beyond the line that divides observance of the laws from lawlessness, let them be visited with the full penalties prescribed for such transgression. There is, and can be no better method employed to defeat their sinister designs. We can afford to permit them to parade, to shout and denounce; the strength of our system is such that we need not fear these proselyting labors. But whenever they go beyond these methods of persuasion and attempt to apply rack and thumbscrew in order to control American public opinion; to threaten with bomb and torch and sword those who do not adhere to them, they ought to be told that they are treading upon the border land of crime, and are in danger of the law they assume to despise. If still they advance, let them be treated as are ordinary criminals, and the capacity of our system to deal with them without further narrowing the bounds of personal liberty be solemnly demonstrated.

FROM THE SPIRIT LAND.

A St. Louis spiritualist has established communication with Lingg, who says he is busy identifying himself, and that there are four dim spirits about him he cannot locate. Lingg is quoted as saying of Prudhon, the French Socialist, that the latter's use of the word anarchy has been misapprehended, and that by it he merely meant to designate opposition to the controlling tendencies of the French Government. This will prove a rather startling revelation to the remaining Chicago Anarchists. As they believe in most of the off-sided isms of the day, they are probably prepared to accept this word from the "spirit land" as verity. If, after all, they shall be convinced through the instrumentality of a table-tipper that they have misunderstood their own creed the world will be under obligations to spiritualism. It appears that Prudhon's spirit was the first to greet Lingg on his disembodied part reaching the unknown land, and it promptly told him that he and his colleagues were all wrong; "that destroying the State is impossible nonsense, and that all he wished was a localized and not a centralized government." It was Lingg's conclusion thereupon that people should be more particular in their use of terms, "as loose language by brilliant writers leads to trouble." This is a bit of wisdom that ought to have due weight with the radical Socialists. It may have the effect of teaching them that the State can never be destroyed—in some form it must exist. Tear down the present structure and another will arise upon its ruins. The puzzle is, how Lingg is able to communicate with earth, while Prudhon, who has been so much longer in the "hereafter" has not found it possible to notify his followers of their grievous error. The same medium who secured the communication from Lingg through other agencies spiritualistic received the following news concerning the other Chicago Anarchists whose lights went out so suddenly on the 11th inst.:

> They are swearing vengeance now, but they have not yet been able to identify themselves; they begin to know us, but do not know one another, and are yet incapable of concert of action. It will be a long while before they can make their influence felt upon earth.

To say the least, this is gratifying intelligence.

OUR TWO ARMIES.

General Sheridan asks that the standing army be increased by the addition of 5,000 men. His request ought to be complied with. Under our present system it is almost impossible to preserve the organization of regiments. The exigencies of garrisoning require a distribution of troops that breaks up the smallest organizations we have above companies, and in most cases the companies are sadly scattered. We are told of one old Captain who has been many years in the service but has never had his full company together, and under the present system never will. The usefulness of the army will be greatly increased by the asked for addition and will enable three or four regiments at a time to be brought into true regimental organization and trained as such for the time of need. The enlargement the General asks for is not such as to awaken any fears of a strong standing army. The posts of the United States are so numerous and so widely scattered over such an immense area, that there is absolute necessity for more men to give us even skeleton garrisons. Japan with but 13,000,000 maintains a standing army of 80,000, but even there the force is barely sufficient to garrison her coast posts. We are safe, however, in assuming that Congress will decline to provide for 5,000 additional men to make our force 30,000. Probably General Sheridan realizes this, for in the same breath he urges Congress to be more liberal towards the National Guard. If he cannot have more men in the regular force, he at least wishes the militia to be better equipped, more generally organized, and better armed. In times of peace it is difficult enough to keep up a show of militia organization, and unless the Federal Government complies with the request of the General the Guard will decline in efficiency, for the States grant it but meager aid, and a large portion of the public look upon it with indifference. When the lawless spirit takes the bit in its teeth, however, in some of the great centers of population, there will be a frenzied call for the National Guard, and property interests will protest against its weakness and poor equipment. In this State there are regiments armed with rifles that are practically worthless, and it is scarcely possible to put 1,000 guardsmen into the field uniformly armed or decently accoutred. It is the worst policy imaginable to allow the organized militia to fall into a decline, and on this point General Sheridan is clear-sighted. He knows better than any living man, if we except only Sherman, what a fearful cost is involved when necessity makes a call, to organize an army out of raw recruits. True economy advises that the militia organizations be kept up to a high standard, that when need demands there may be a force that can be relied upon for instant action. Where such a force is composed of citizens of every day business life, there is not only no danger of over cultivation of the military spirit, but there is absolute conservation of peace and order by the thoroughness with which the militia is organized, drilled and taught in the school of the soldier. With a war upon our hands there would be no need to stimulate the military spirit, but in piping peace it is necessary that the Government and the people manifest an approving interest in the men who, without reward or the hope of it, maintain the National Guard organizations. Except in New York and Massachusetts, the States do comparatively little to encourage the training of citizen soldiers, and the people individually do less, and manifest very little interest in the Guard. Yet it is true that its existence is one of the factors of order, and when lawlessness threatens, the people turn to the militia organizations and anxiously inquire into their strength, arms and efficiency. The fathers were more far-sighted than we of this day. They realized that a well-organized militia force is essential to the peace and order of communities, and they so expressed their convictions in the source and fountain of our free system. General Sheridan is no holiday soldier; he is not wholly free from the pride of his station and the exclusiveness that afflicts the regular army officer; but he is wise enough to know and express his appreciation of the organized militia, and to urge upon Congress the necessity of fostering it.

A CORRESPONDENT very pointedly asks in the Cleveland *Leader* why frauds against the ballot-box and the rights of the freedmen are allowed to go unpunished in the South. The *Leader* refers the inquirer to President Cleveland, and proceeds to charge that few of the Senators or Representatives in Congress from the South have any legal right to their seats, because of the frauds perpetrated through which they gained their places. This is putting it very strongly, and dealing extravagantly with a subject grave enough at best. Nevertheless, it is unquestionably true that we would have different results if the negro vote in the South was wholly free from coercive influences. If the black man remains away from the polls through fear of injury to his business, or deprivation of employment, or from fear of personal violence, or of persecution, the election is not thereby invalidated. If he is by personal application of force prevented from voting, that is such interference as ought to negative the victory of his foes. But in morals the cases are on all fours, and it is shameful that it is true the negro vote is not given full and free opportunity to express itself; and the Democratic party is the body which the country must hold responsible for the shame. The *Leader* says:

> No despot anywhere in Europe has, during the past century at least, been guilty of such crimes against the people as the political oligarchy of the South. Whether, as our correspondent asks, "we are arrant cowards" in submitting to these wrongs, is easily answered. No one familiar with American history will accuse the people of the North of cowardice. They may be slow to move, but they will not much longer sleep under the spell of Southern despotism. The representation of the South in Congress and in the Electoral College will be cut down or Southern Republicans will be given an honest vote and a fair count. The Democratic party in the North is directly responsible for these wrongs in the South. It excuses them, defends their perpetrators, accepts the political triumphs which they procure, and does all in its power to perpetuate them. The first step to be taken in overthrowing the Southern oligarchy is to defeat the Democratic party in the North.

CONGRESSMAN MORROW is authority, according to the San Francisco *Call*, for the statement that the California delegation is agreed upon a proposition it will submit to Congress for treaty action and legislation that will make restriction of Chinese immigration a reality, and remove it from the realm of the farcical. There is reason to entertain hope that Congress will accede to the wishes of the California delegation. Public opinion at the East has undergone a great and favorable change upon the Chinese question, and it has been modified here in its manifestations. We now witness the effort being intelligently made to shut out the objectionable class of Chinese, without there being any wild agitation upon the subject. The "sand lot" is silent; there are no howling mobs upon the streets or threatening violence at the steamer landings, but the movement to make restriction effective has lost none of its vitality. On the contrary, it is more vigorous and determined to-day in its calm and deliberation that at any period in the past.

PRESIDENT GREVY'S son-in-law, M. Wilson, has done one thing most effectually; he has knocked the poetry and romance for the future out of the sentiment attaching to the decoration of the "Legion of Honor." As significant of anything under the Republic it has no particular value. As the New York *Post* remarks, it is a relic of the days of monarchy, and "however well adapted to satisfy the cravings of French human nature, cannot be properly managed by a republican government. What it signified in the beginning, and in monarchial countries signifies to this day, is that the wearer has in some way merited the special favor of the sovereign. It may mean more than this; it may mean that he has attained marked eminence in some field of human activity, but it means first and foremost, and may mean only, that the King or Emperor likes him, or at some time wished to gratify him."

THE Los Angeles *Herald* say Los Angeles merchants and business men generally need not be informed of the hostile animus developed toward their section by a very large proportion of the press in San Francisco, and all through the bay counties. This is purile. There is no truth in it. We have read the San Francisco and bay press diligently and have failed to discover any evidences of animosity against the south. We fear that our southern friends are apt to estimate all the press as enemies that do not devote their columns wholly to praise of southern sections. Does it every occur to the Los Angeles people that local interest should first command the attention of the local press?

THE Santa Rosa *Democrat*, remarking upon the subject of "scandal-monging" by the press, and on which topic the RECORD-UNION freely expressed itself a few days ago, says that with certain papers of the country

> purity is a non-paying item in the finances of their business offices. Depravity is more lucrative. And to find the necessary nastiness it digs into the nauseous details of crime. The unchaste and noisome scenes of matrimonial scandals are dished up for the edification of Christianity. The work of the libertine and the degradation—even the lamentations—of his debauched and ruined victim is a delicious morsel for these buzzards of the press. The heart-rending and horrible inner-particulars of seduction—one would think the journalistic scavenger would surely stop short of this—are laid bare as is the ghastly dead body under the surgeon's dissecting knife. * * * * * A correct and concise statement of the existence of crime is the province of the journalist, but he can find no extenuation for his crime when he seeks to color and make capital of that part of the story which appeals to gross sensuality. Those sheets should, by all pure-minded men and women, be systematically rebuked until a more odoriferous era of newspaperdom is ushered in.

THE news from France is not at all reassuring. The formation of a temporary Cabinet will barely serve to tide over the crisis until the two Houses convene to elect a President. When that is attempted we may look for the Monarchists to throw all manner of obstacles in the way to the choosing of a strong man—in fact, no name has been proposed that will give assurance to the people of firmness, or ability to fill the position. Look at it as we may, the outlook for the French Republic is gloomy, and its friends have reason to be sad and fearful.

SAYS a Cleveland paper: "There has been a marked improvement of business of all kinds in Chicago since the hanging of the Anarchists. The execution has demonstrated the competency of the law and the purpose of the authorities to maintain order, and general confidence has been restored." What then have the fearful souls to say who begged for the lives of the murderers to be spared, because of the fear that if they were hanged Chicago would be laid in ashes, and her people in their graves?

NEW RAILROADS.

Col. Crocker Gives Definite Information Concerning Projected Lines.

The *Call* publishes an interview with Col. C. F. Crocker concerning new railroad enterprises in which he says about the new line to be built on the east side of the San Joaquin valley: "It is to be incorporated under the name of the San Joaquin and Tulare Railroad, and will run from a point on our main line in the vicinity of Stockton due east and then south back to the main line at Lerdo or Poso. The point of junction at either end of the line has not yet been fixed, and it is not necessary the road should start from Oakdale. The incorporation, however, will be made wide enough to cover a very large extent of country, opening up a most fertile section of the State."

In reference to the demands of Fresno that their town should be made a common point, Colonel Crocker stated that the company had sent down there a representative to obtain right of way. This gentleman attended the mass-meeting and had made known to the people the wish of the company to obtain right of way in return for making Fresno a junction point in connection with the new east-side line. The answer was, however, that Fresno would grant nothing, would give no subsidy, would, in fact, retard the progress of the work unless the town was made a shipping point.

"A committee was appointed to wait on us, and when they come we will learn the nature of their demands.

"I am strongly opposed, however," continued Mr. Crocker, "to taking subsidies from the counties. We don't want their money, and can build lines without their assistance, but I believe the Fresno people told our representative that if their demands were not granted, and if Fresno is not made a junction point, they would build a line themselves."

"What other extensions does the company propose to build in the immediate future?" asked the reporter.

"We have decided to extend the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad from its present terminus at Valley Springs into the Sierra foothills as far as the Calaveras Big Trees. There is a rich fruit country in this district, and the road will undoubtedly be a profitable feeder. We are also building a line into Lake county, and extending the line from Shingle Springs to Placerville."

"Is a line to Eureka, Humboldt county, included in the list of extensions?" asked the reporter.

"I have no doubt," Colonel Crocker replied, "that a railroad will be built into Humboldt county sooner or later, but as it will prove an expensive line to build it will have to stand over for some time, so far as we are concerned. The county is very rough and precipitous. There are at least two ranges of mountains to cross, and moreover I don't think the line could be conveniently operated in connection with any part of our present system. We have graded about twenty-four miles of the Willows and Mendocino road, that is to the foot of the Coast Ranges, but we have made no surveys further than that point, believing that there are other portions of the State more in need of immediate development."

Regarding the Santa Barbara line Colonel Crocker stated that about fourteen miles of track had been laid north from Santa Barbara.

"We will keep a small force of men at work there who will gradually grade north to the Gaviota Pass. It is also our intention to put a force of men to work on the tunnel between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. How soon work will be started I cannot yet say."

Press Notes.

The *Coronado* is the name of a new weekly published at San Diego, the first issue of which appeared on the 19th inst. It is a twelve-page quarto, much resembling the *Argonaut* in make up and appearance. Edward E. Cothrin is its editor, and W. F. Hutton, business manager.

Merced has a new weekly entitled the *Herald*, of which P. H. Higgins is publisher and proprietor. It is issued in four pages of seven columns each, is well filled with original matter and choice miscellany, and its business columns give evidence of warm public approval and support.

A Dance in Kamschatka.

A dance had just ceased as we arrived, and we took our seats in placid ignorance of what was in store for us. Presently the squeak of the fiddle was heard, and instantly the ladies rushed in search of partners. There was a great move in the direction of the two Swedes and the rest of the party, and as became a modest old bachelor I prepared to *faire tapisserie* with the papas and mammas. But it was destined to be otherwise, for on raising my eyes I found that two fair damsels were suing for the honor of my hand. * * * The young women were not beautiful. * * * However, there was no time to be lost. The seal hunter, the American nigger, and the tall Swede were already hard at it, and slipping my arm round the waist of the nearest fair one I plunged blindly into the dance. The affair was simple enough at first. The dance merely consisted in shuffling slowly around the room side by side, the gentleman with his left arm free, the lady accompanying the music with a sort of monotonous chant. Time was of no particular object, and smoking was permitted; and as we had partaken neither of the cranberries nor the corn brandy, we felt as well as could be expected under the circumstances. It was not for long, however. Suddenly the music stopped; everybody clapped hands; and, short and stern, the order rang out in Russian. "Kiss." There are moments in which even the stoutest spirit quails. I turned a despairing glance on my partner and my heart sank within me. All hope was gone! We all know how in moments of supreme emotion the most trivial details become indelibly stamped upon the mind. The scene is now before me. I saw the red-haired seal hunter bend down to meet his fate like a hero, his green tie dangling in the air; I saw a gallant officer who had served her Majesty in may climes struggle nobly to the last. Slowly my partner's arms dragged me down * * * the lips stole upward. I nerved myself for a final effort * * * and all was over! Before the next dance I had fled.—*The Cruise of the Marchesa.*

THE COINAGE OF 1804.—There is something curious about the American silver dollar and half dollars of the coinage of 1804. In that year something like 20,000 of the dollars were coined; but it is a singular fact, as is now known, that not one of them was in circulation. Yet the most valuable of all American coins are two 1804 dollars which are now in well known collections. They are valued at $2,000 each.—*Chicago Herald.*

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

The Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of Sumner Post.

On Thursday evening, the members of Sumner Post, No. 3, G. A. R., celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their organization. There were present a large number of the members of Warren and Fair Oaks Posts and Sumner and Fair Oaks Relief Corps, and also the Sons of Veterans. Post Commander L. W. Estes presided as master of ceremonies, called the company to order, and in a few preliminary remarks said: "We have assembled to-night to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the organization of Sumner Post. Of the original fifteen charter members who met in this city twenty years ago to-night, there is but one now residing in Sacramento, I refer to General T. W. Sheehan, who is unavoidably absent. Two or three others reside in San Francisco, the remainder, for ought we know, have gone to join their comrades who fell on a hundred battle fields in defense of our flag and our heritage."

Past Post Commander O. P. Dodge, who became a member shortly after the organization of the Post, was called for, and gave a history of the many difficulties the Post had to contend with during the early days of its existence. He said that it was not an uncommon occurrence on Post night for the few who had come to attend the meeting to organize into a provost guard, and scour the city for recruits, so that a quorum might be had at the meeting.

H. A. Burnett, Past Senior Vice Department Commander, was next introduced, and spoke of the great interest taken in Grand Army matters all over the country. He also referred to the efforts which were constantly being made in the early history of the Order by schemers, to use the Grand Army to advance their own political interest, but that long since the Grand Army had thoroughly purged itself of that class, and to-day our noble order has but one central idea, and that idea is embodied in fraternity, loyalty and charity.

Comrade C. E. Adams, a Past Post Commander of Sumner Post, was next called upon to give his experience as a member. He said twenty years ago the Post began its existence with a membership of fifteen old soldiers, and that for years it was next to impossible to get a corporal's guard together to attend the meetings, but that since then times have changed, and to-day old Sumner Post, which was named in honor of the man who saved California to the Union, has on her roll, in good standing, 160 members. In addition to that, he said, we have two other Posts in the city, always ready to aid in the good work of the Grand Army.

Commander Estes next introduced George W. Ficks, of Fair Oaks Post, but formerly a member of Sumner Post. Comrade Ficks said: "I congratulated Sumner Post upon the successful manner in which she to-night celebrates the twentieth anniversary of her organization. Comrades, the birth of your Post almost commences with the history of the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization. Only a few months previous to the signing of that charter Major Stevenson, of Springfield, Ill., organized the first Grand Army Post in the United States, in the city of Decatur. From that very moment the disbanded armies began again to enroll themselves, not as before—for the field of conflict—but for the purpose that ties welded together on the field of battle, and the lessons taught there, might be perpetuated for ever. To-night our watch-word is: Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. To-night nearly four hundred thousand Grand Army men are resting on their arms with this grand motto inscribed in imperishable characters upon their banners. When we look around us to-day and behold the prosperous condition of our order, it would seem as if none had fallen from our ranks during all these years; but that is not so. Nearly all of our great leaders have already answered the last roll-call. At this moment the brave and gallant Logan, together with Meade, Hancock, Burnside, Custer, McClellan, Hooker, and a host of others, are tenting on fame's eternal camping ground. Comrades, you have seen these illustrious names all stricken from our roll. But there is yet another who must not be forgotten; the man who commanded all these forces is not with us in person to-night. The man above all men who led the nation's forces to victory and glory and challenged the admiration of the world, has passed over the last Potomac. The principles of the Grand Army of the Republic will live forever. When treason's grave, dug by Lee's surrendered sword, shall have been forgotten, your works will stand as an imperishable monument in the hearts of a people that knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but a guard established and united for the glory and common welfare of generations yet unborn."

During the evening Miss Needham, Miss Bell, Mrs. Seadler and Mr. Sanborn and others entertained the large audience with songs, recitations and instrumental selections. The ladies of Sumner Corps provided a fine banquet in an upper room for the occasion.

Krupp's Biggest Gun and Its Truck.

The great German manufacturer of steel, and of the most powerful artillery, Herr Alfred Krupp, who died on July 14th, had in hand, at Essen, for two years past, a gun constructed for the Italian navy which is the largest hitherto produced. This huge piece of ordnance was placed on a special railway wagon for conveyance to Antwerp, where it was put on board ship to be carried round into the Mediterranean, consigned to the Italian arsenal at Spezia. The railway truck, built especially for this purpose, was seventy-five feet long, with thirty-two wheels and sixteen axles, but its length could form bendings, at six points, to pass round curves on the line of rails; this carriage without its load weighed ninety-six tons. The gun, which weighs 118 tons, is forty-five feet long, and its internal caliber is nearly sixteen inches, rifled with ninety-two spiral turns. It throws a steel projectile weighing nearly one ton, with a charge of six hundredweights of brown prismatic powder, having an initial velocity of 614 yards in a second, and a range of nearly eight miles. The shot can penetrate a steel armor plate thirty-six inches thick immediately at the mouth of the gun, and a plate twenty-nine inches thick, it is estimated, at the distance of a mile or more. It is believed that no armor-plated ship in the world can endure the fire of such powerful guns. Krupp's factory, however, is now engaged in making two of larger dimensions.—*Illustrated London News.*

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT

Are a bitter or bad taste in mouth, pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach, loss of appetite, bowels alternately costive and lax, headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility, low spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough, often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

The Baltimore "Episcopal Methodist":

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have no equal as a Liver medicine, containing those Southern roots and herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases prevail." n7-1plyMWS&wly

Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and every affection of the **Throat, Lungs and Chest** are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials. The *genuine* is signed "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, PROP'RS, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

GRAND OPENING!

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER IN PRICES ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Our business so increased in the past two years that we have been compelled to employ a Resident Buyer in the City of New York, and hereafter all goods of the latest style and the lowest prices shall be the aim of our different establishments.

Our Country Order Department has doubled in the past year, owing to our promptness in shipping goods on the day ordered, and our extreme low prices. Our Sixteen-Page Catalogue sent FREE on application. Note the prices given below:

Six Steel Teaspoons, only	10	Tin Cups, only	5
Six Steel Tablespoons, only	15	Tin Pie Plates	5
Six Knives and Forks	60	Tin Biscuit Cutters	5
Nice Butcher Knife	15	Tin Pepper Box	5
Six Crystal Sauce Plates	20	Two-Quart Dippers	15
Six Crystal Wine Glasses	35	Two-Quart Pans	10
Six Crystal Goblets	50	Milk Skimmers	10
Six Full-Size Dinner Plates	40	Large Dish Pans	50
Six Handled Cups and Saucers	50	Large Bread Pans	50
Deep Dishes, each	15	Jelly Tins	5
Platters, each	25	A Splendid Egg-beater	10
Glass Syrup Pitchers	15	25-pound Spring Balance	20
Six Glass Tumblers	35	Can-opener (new style)	15
Glass Cream Pitchers	15	Potato Mashers	15
Glass Sugar Bowls	20	Hand-painted Slop Pails	50
Glass Butter Dishes	20	Wire Stovepipe Shelves	1 00
Glass Four-quart Water Pitchers	50	White Lamp Shades, 7-inch	15
Glass Fruit Dishes on Stand	30	No. 6 Copper-bottom Teakettles	75
Glass Salts	5	Hatchets (all steel)	50
Large Chambers	50	Fine Meat Saws	70
Lamp Chimneys	5	Slushers	15
Lamp Burners	15	Wisp Brooms	15
A Nice Lamp	40	Shoe Brushes	15
Glass Pickle Dishes	15	Scrub Brushes	10
Mush Bowl	10	Wash Basins (with rings)	10
A Nice Caster	1 50	Twelve Clothes Pins	3
Six Silver-Plated Teaspoons	50	Clothes Lines	15
Six Silver-Plated Tablespoons	1 00	Mustard Spoons	5
Six Silver-Plated Forks	1 00	Nest Eggs	3½
Six Silver-Plated Knives	1 50	Clothes Baskets	1 00
Silver-Plated Butter Knives	35	Clothes Horses	1 00
Silver-Plated Napkin Ring	25	Knife Boxes	25
Silver-Plated Mugs (beautiful)	75	Polka-dot Night Lamps	25
44-Piece Colored Tea Set	3 50	Tubular Lanterns	1 00
100-Piece English Dinner Set	11 00	Good Side Lamps (complete)	1 00
Six Whisky Glasses	40	Beautiful Extension Hanging Lamps	2 50
Paper Lamp Shades	15	Candlesticks	10
A Good Lantern ... 50c, 60c and	75	Ten-quart Water Pails	50
Beautiful Parlor Lamps, complete	1 25	Dust Pans	10
Six Soup Plates	50	Soup Strainers (wire)	25
Sieves	25	Brooms (full size)	25
Three-Bottle Wire Caster	1 00	Towel Rollers	25
A No. 7 Cooking Stove (warranted)	10 00	Celery Glasses	35
A Fine Parlor Stove	5 00	Wire Teapot Stands	20
Tin Teapot	35	Earthen Teapot	35
Tin Coffee Pot	35	Chop Knives	20
Washboards	25	Wash Tubs (3 hoops)	1 00
Match Safes	10		

ALL STOVES AND RANGES OF THE GARLAND MAKE DELIVERED FREE AT ANY STATION WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF SACRAMENTO.

L. L. LEWIS & CO

Nos. 502 and 504 J street and 1009 Fifth, Sacramento.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

TO-DAY!

SATURDAY'S SALE

Will embrace a general variety of Merchandise. So varied an assortment and low prices are the features that customers will appreciate.

Brass Wire Bird Cages—Round........65, 75 and 95 cents, and $1 10
Square..........95 cents, $1 15, $1 25 and $1 40
The Greatest Bargains in Dress Suitings ever offered in this city: Fifty Bolts Homespuns, double-width, in five shades of tan color..............12½ cents per yard
Reversible Diagonal Serges, double width..............19 cents per yard
Check and Striped Waterproof..............60 cents per yard

Domestic Department.

Turkey Red Table Damask, 50 inches wide..........19 cents per yard
Linen Damask Towel..............10 cents each
All-Linen Bleached Crash..............6 cents per yard

Fancy Goods.

Ladies' Zephyr Wool Fichus, in different colors..............45 cents
Ladies' Mull Handkerchiefs, silk-embroidered..............15 cents
Misses' Black-Ribbed Hose..............10 cents
Misses' All-Wool Black-Ribbed Hose..............20 cents
Ladies' Merino Hose, dark colors..............12½ cents
Children's Combination Kilt Suits, all wool, ages 2 to 5........$2 to $4
A One-Dollar Corset (the Unbreakable Hip) for..............44 cents
White Blankets..............95 cents and $1 20 per pair

Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, opera toes..............$2 00
Superior Quality Ladies' Fine Curacoa Kid Button Shoe, opera toe, flexible bottom..............$2 50
Misses' Goat Button Shoe, worked holes..............$1 25
Children's Goat Button Shoes, solar tip..............$1 00
Children's Calf Lace Shoes, sizes 5, 6 and 7..............50 cents

Furnishing Goods.

Gents' All-Wool Red or Blue Flannel Shirts and Drawers...$1 each
Gents' California Gray Shirts and Drawers..............60 cents
Gents' Extra Heavy Plaited Front Overshirt..............$1 25
Gents' Heavy Seamless Socks..............10 and 12½ cents
Gents' All-Silk Ties..............10 and 25 cents
Gents' Fancy-Border Handkerchiefs..............5 cents
Boys' Overcoats..............$2 to $5 00
Youths' Overcoats..............$2 to $5 00
Men's Heavy Sack Coats..............$2 50 to $3 50
Men's Overcoats, Chinchilla and Melton..............$6 to $10 00
Boys' Suits (long Pants, Vest and Coat), ages 6 to 9 years........$3 00
Men's Extra Size Heavy Suits..............$14 00
Lot of Men's Union and All-Wool Cassimere Suits........$5 to $12 50

Millinery Department.

Ladies' Silk Beaver Hats, all colors..............$1 35
Ladies' and Misses' Wool Felt Hats, bound in ribbon, all shapes..............38 cents
Children's Silk Plush Normandy Bonnets, with Plaiting of lace around face and Satin Ribbon Ties..............95 cents
Fancy Wings..............5 and 10 cents each
TO-DAY—Dude Hats..............10 cents
Satin Picot-Edge Ribbon, No. 12, all colors..........11 cents per yard

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

A Splendid Shoe.

People will not leave tried and favorite brands of SHOES for new ones unless there are strong reasons for so doing.

Hence a new make of SHOES that at once springs into favor, crowding out old brands, MUST OF NECESSITY possess strong points of superiority.

Such is the history of the B. & H. $4 SHOE. Although a new production, it has already had a large sale, and is probably just what its makers intended it to be--the BEST Shoe of its kind in the market.

It comes in all sizes and several styles.

FOR SALE IN SACRAMENTO ONLY BY

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..............NOVEMBER 26, 1887

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lost His Game.

A few days ago a well-known sportsman of this city, whose name in Chinese would be Jo Kane, went up the river on a hunting expedition accompanied by a friend. A good place was selected on the banks of a pond, and the eager huntsmen sat down to await their prey. To their dismay, the ducks and geese made themselves very scarce, and the hunters began to get very hungry. A stock of apples which they had taken with them was gradually diminishing in quantity, when lo! three swans came sailing along in the air. "Here's your chance, Jo," exclaimed his military guest. Jo, too, saw that it was, and dropping a half-eaten apple, seized his trusty howitzer and made short work of one of the birds, which fell to the ground quite a distance away. "I'll finish my apple first and then get that swan," said the proud hunter, who had laid down his gun and was hurriedly devouring the other half of his dinner. It happened that another party, driving that way in a buggy, saw the bird fall, and noticing no one to claim it, quietly pocketed the game and proceeded to get away as rapidly as possible. Jo had just started for it when he beheld the poachers driving away. He yelled at the top of his voice "Halt, you villians," and other epithets, but to no avail, the party turning a deaf ear to his entreaties. A chase of about a mile and a half followed, but it was fruitless. Both of the unlucky hunters came to the city in the evening swearing vengeance on the scoundrel who would poach from an innocent hunter.

Reduction in Telegraph Rates.

A general reduction of rates for messages will be put in force by the Western Union Telegraph Company December 1, 1887, and continue thereafter. The rates affecting California are as follows:

Between all Western Union offices in the section containing Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington Territory, the maximum rate will be 75 cents for ten words and five cents for each additional word.

Between all offices in the section containing Nevada, Oregon, California, Washington Territory, the maximum will be 60 cents for ten words and four cents for each additional word.

Between offices in the section containing Arizona, California, Nevada, the maximum will be 60 cents for ten words and four cents for each additional word.

The rate between San Francisco and Sacramento will be 25 cents for ten words, and the maximum between all offices in the State of California will be 40 cents for ten words and three cents for each additional. Between San Francisco and Salt Lake City, 60 cents for ten words and four cents for each additional word.

The circular fixing these rates says: With the adoption of the above new State rates, the present scale for night messages will have to be abandoned, the heavy reduction in day rates being all that the business will bear. A new schedule of night rates will be issued shortly.

Police Court.

Yesterday's calendar in the Police Court was quite a lengthy one, doubtless made up of persons who thought to get a nibble at the remnants of the Thanksgiving dinner. Dan Daily, charged with being a common drunk, was granted a continuance until to-day, when the hand of the law will be laid upon him......."Captain" J. L. Dozier, also booked on the same charge, was referred to the jailer of the county prison's care for a period of 40 days......Ah Hu, charged with misdemeanor, forfeited his deposit......Joe Pepino was fined $15 for disturbing the peace......Tom Anderson was fined $10 for committing a similar offense. ......Frank Cummings, another peace disturber, was allowed liberty on payment of $5......J. A. Lovely will receive sentence to-day, having been convicted of battery...... The case of Robert Crutchfield, booked for assault with a deadly weapon, will be tried November 28th......The case of Charles Dodge, arrested on a charge of grand larceny, will be examined on December 5th......Harry Adams, charged with burglary, had his case set for November 29th.

To Be Tried for Jail-Breaking.—Deputy Sheriff Riley brought to this city yesterday a man named Frank Hamilton, who is to be tried by the Superior Court for jail-breaking from the Folsom Prison. Hamilton was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Folsom, but an opportunity presenting itself he "skipped." He went to Oregon, and while there committed a crime and was lodged in the State Prison. He served his term, meanwhile it being ascertained that he was an escape from Folsom. He was examined before Justice Post yesterday, and was held over to the Superior Court.

An El Dorado Prisoner Commuted.—The Governor has commuted to sixty days the sentence of John C. Kelly, who was convicted of battery, in Mud Springs Township, El Dorado county, a short time since, and sentenced to imprisonment in the jail at Placerville, for 175 days. The county officers of El Dorado county petitioned for the pardon of Kelly, on the grounds that he had assisted the authorities in preventing the escape of the Auburn stage robber and an Indian murderer, and on the further grounds that he has a wife and four children dependent upon him for support.

The Morrow Case.—A dispatch was received in this city last evening from San Francisco stating that the attorneys Hayes and Flournoy would not prosecute Morrow in Sonoma county. A reporter called upon the Attorney-General last evening and the latter said that Hayes was acting for the State at the San Francisco trial, and if he refused to prosecute in Sonoma other counsel would be appointed.

Demand an Inquest.—On Monday last the little three-year-old child of Charles Haman, was killed at Twenty-seventh and M streets by a bale of hay falling from a wagon upon it. The parents claim that it was gross carelessness on the part of the young man unloading the hay, and demand that the Coroner hold an inquest and determine the facts in the case.

Division Superintendent.—A. F. George, formerly of San Pedro, but lately train dispatcher in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company, has been appointed Division Superintendent of the Shasta Division of the Oregon and California Railroad, with headquarters at Dunsmuir. This division extends from Red Bluff to Ashland.

Arrests.—At midnight the police had made the following arrests: Mrs. Georgie Swartz, battery, by officer Ash; John Long, vagrancy, by officers McLaughlin and McCormack; Wm. Pane and Charles McCarty, by officers McCormack and McLaughlin.

Ladies' silk beaver hats, $1 35; silk bonnets and turbans, $1 25; felt hats in all the winter shapes, bound with ribbon, 38 cents; trimmed dude hats, 95 cents; children's toboggan caps in jersey cloth and worsted, with three large worsted balls, 35 and 50 cents; dude hats, 10 cents. Millinery Department, Red House. *

J. W. Giles, the well-known barber, who for many years had his shop at 729 J street, has removed a few doors west of the old stand, to No. 705. The new place is very handsomely fitted up and provided with all the latest improvements. *

Kid Gloves.—We have a large variety of ladies' kid gloves that we retailed for 75 cents, $1 and $1 25 per pair; sizes and colors good. We close the entire lot for 50 cents per pair to-day, at Red House. *

Our great variety of tinware and small articles of hardware. Money saved by buying of us. See show-window at Red House. *

Pianos!—None will be found to withstand this climate so well as the Chickering. L. K. Hammer, sole agent, 820 J st.*

Mathushek solid iron frame piano, best and most durable. Ten sold to one of any other make, at Cooper's Music Store. *

Wicker doll buggies, 60 and 90 cents and $1, oak wagons, 50 and 98 cents, $1 10 and $1 48. Red House. *

Large size dinner pails, with tin cup, 25 cents. Red House. *

Piano Tuning.—Paul Schoen, practical piano maker. Hammer's music store. *

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

A Lively Meeting of the Executive Committee Held Last Evening.

An interesting meeting of the Executive Committee of the Improvement Association was held last evening. The subject of the new market and the vote for a special tax upon condemnation of half of two blocks in Chinatown, and filling of same for said purpose, was fully discussed, and the work and efforts in that direction unanimously and heartily approved. The reports were that the citizens generally, so far as heard from, indorsed the movement, and would vote for the tax.

Some it was said—a few—had raised objection to the measure of establishing the new market on account of the tax necessary to be imposed, but even the few, it was thought, would withdraw all objection when it was considered that the rate necessary to raise the required sum would not exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars, or the small sum of fifty cents on a house assessed at $1,000. This small amount could not be more profitably expended, for the market will be of great value to the entire city, and at the same time one of the worst eye-sore portions of Chinatown would be effectually eliminated.

Dr. Simmons stated that as a health proposition, the worst effects of the present Chinatown nuisance would be eradicated by the conversion of the two half blocks selected into a market place for the city, and he was satisfied the entire community would weigh this fact, and vote nearly unanimously for the improvement to be made.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Judge W. H. Beatty, Frank Miller and V. S. McClatchy was appointed to draft an address setting forth the facts concerning the proposed market, the desirability of its establishment, and about the tax for that purpose.

On motion, it was ordered that a committee be appointed in each voting precinct to attend to the matter of ballots and informing voters upon the true question upon the day of election. The following were appointed Chairmen in the several precincts and each empowered to fill his committee to ten or more: First precinct, polls to be held at Third and J streets—E. R. Hamilton; second precinct, Third and K streets—J. M. Wilson; third precinct, Ninth and J streets—J. M. Avery; fourth precinct, Twelfth and I streets—L. L. Lewis; fifth precinct, Tenth and K streets—W. H. Beatty; sixth precinct, Seventeenth and N streets—E. K. Alsip.

E. S. Parker made a report of progress in the matter of obtaining subscribers to the fund for permanent exhibit. C. L. White and G. W. Hancock were added to the committee, with power to select other members.

Colonel E. R. Hamilton made a report from the Permanent Exhibit Committee, concerning the plan for a building. He said it had been concluded that a circular structure would be the most available, and that a building of such class, 60 feet in diameter, could be erected for $1,585, less the cost of painting.

Mr. Platt, from the Special Committee to obtain the site for the exhibition building, reported that the committee had visited the Directors of the railroad company, and that the latter had promised to grant the use of the triangular piece of ground near the depot for a nominal rent of $1 per year, and would grade the plat, remove the present trees from it and erect a suitable fence around it.

On motion the offer of the railroad company was accepted with thanks.

Other reports were made and amended, and the meeeting throughout was a lively and thoroughly business affair.

It was in conclusion determined to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee every Thursday evening for the present in order to push forward the work of the Association.

Governor Waterman and Pardons.

In an interview regarding pardons with the Governor's Private Secretary, the latter in defining the Governor's policy, said: "The Governor intends to make an investigation into this pardon scandal as thorough as the means at his disposal will allow. He will get the bottom of it if he can. His business in this city will not permit him to enter upon the investigation for some weeks. The extreme care which the Governor displays in this consideration of the question of pardons is typical of his business methods generally. Governor Stoneman has brought considerable trouble upon himself by his habit of leaving blank pardons signed by himself about his office. No document will ever be signed by Governor Waterman to be used in his absence. His signature will be affixed to papers only when they are being used, which is, of course, the only proper way. The method of issuing the pardon has also been radically changed. He has instituted the pardon day, and it works like a charm, giving the Executive a month in which to carefully examine the reasons for asking the pardon. The next pardon day will be December 14th, but friends of prisoners, applying on that occasion, will not know the result of their entreaties before the second Wednesday in January. The Governor has also established the rule that every pardon must go directly to the Warden of the prison and be by him delivered to the party in whose interest it was issued. No person seeking the pardon, whether attorney or friend, will get possession of it. By such safeguards as these the Governor deems that he will remove every suspicion of favoritism from the conduct of his office and make the securing of pardons no longer a matter of dollars and cents."

Boruck on the State Library.

A reporter yesterday asked Governor Waterman's Private Secretary if there were any departments in particular whose management the Governor disapproves, and he replied: "Yes. There is the State Library, which appears to have been run without the slightest responsibility to the Administration or the people at large. The Governor will meet the Trustees of the Library sometime to-morrow in executive session, and strive to the best of his ability to effect a change in the management of the institution. If it can be done the Librarian, T. H. Wallis, will be removed, but it is feared that the law may prevent this desired change, as the unanimous vote of the Trustees must be secured before his place can be declared vacant. During the past twenty-one months a great sum of money has been expended, presumably to enhance the usefulness of the library, but the Governor has been unable to discover whither the money went. For instance, there is an item in the shape of an appropriation of $8,000 for cataloging the library. Of course it is easily recognized that if the library had been cared for as it should have been no such appropriation would be necessary. The work has been proceeding in a desultory manner under Wallis' direction, and at his rate of progress it will require years, and it may be 100,000, to complete the work. The Governor has secured a thorough, reliable man, who will contract to make a complete catalogue in four months for $2,500."

A New Great Register.

It is well known that there is a very formidable list of names upon the Great Register of this city and county that should long ago have been cancelled. Probably the number reaches one thousand or more. The Register has not been cancelled and a new one made for many years, and the present one has become so faulty as to render it an easy source for corrupt practices at elections, and instead of protecting the rights of the people operates as an aid to defeat the popular will. Under Section 1094 of the Political Code it requires over six months next preceding a general election to make a new Great Register, and as an important election is to take place next year, steps should be taken immediately by the Supervisors to cancel the present volume, and order a new one made in its place.

A Good Horse.—The New York *Spirit of the Times* says: "The news that the great Victorian Derby, run at Melbourne, October 29th, was won by Mr. Gannon's brown colt, Australian Peer, is an event of more than ordinary importance, especially to Americans, as the race is the greatest three-year-old event in Australia, and the winner is a son of J. B. Haggin's stallion Darebin, which he imported to California from Australia, in September, 1886, at a large figure, and many of his best mares, including Miss Woodford, are now in foal to the mighty champion of Australia. For such Darebin was. He won the Victorian Derby himself in 1881, and all the great events, and is a brown horse, standing 16 2½, and weighed 1,240 pounds when he landed in California."

Blanket day to-day at Red House. White blankets, 95 cents and $1 20 per pair; twenty different qualities of gray blankets. All offered to-day. *

Ladies' silk hats, all colors, $1 35; felt hats in all shapes, bound with ribbon, 38 cents; dude hats, 10 cents, to-day at Red House. *

MILITARY NOTES.

The Ammunition Allowance—Target Practice—The Annual Ball.

Company A is already feeling the effects of Captain Eisenmenger being at the helm. The attendance at the last drill was largely increased, and the "boom" has struck the company in earnest. The old members should rally to its support, and make the company what it has been, the peer of any in the State on the drill ground. This is easy of accomplishment if every man will do his duty, and in addition to the drill, target practice should not be forgotten or neglected.

Captain Seymour of Company E is hard at work endeavoring to get his men to take the proper interest in target practice. If this is followed up we will in the near future be able to chronicle contests at the butts between our local companies. This is to be desired, as the interest will die away unless there is more rivalry among sharpshooters, and since G has backed down the crack companies of the State, it will have to look within the regiment for foemen worthy of its lead. If it were possible to establish ranges where the practice could be kept up uninterruptedly the year round, very many would practice. Would it not be possible to establish a range at Agricultural or Snowflake Parks?

Adjutant-General Orton has issued ammunition to each brigade in the State. It is not to be used for target practice without permission from the Adjutant-General's office, but is to be held for cases of emergency. No more ammunition is to be drawn from the General Government during General Orton's incumbency, as he deems it of more importance to draw the allowance of the N. G. C. in the shape of arms and equipments.

The expense attendant upon the holding of Courts-martial will have to fall upon the company petitioning for such Court hereafter, General Orton justly holding that the allowance of other companies should not be cut down in order to pay the expenses of some company whose finances have not been properly managed by its officers.

The drill in the manual of the saber by the Sacramento Hussars, Captain Fred Heilbron, at their ball Thanksgiving Eve, showed careful training, and was justly applauded. The company should become a part of the National Guard, and if proper representation is made to the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Waterman, we believe it can be accomplished.

Preparations are already being made for the annual ball to be given by the regiment in the first part of December. There will be a brigade review and dress parade of the soldiers at the entertainment.

Ho! for Hangtown.

There is, perhaps, no county in the State whose early history is fraught with so much interest as that of El Dorado. For many years it was the banner county of the State, and at one time in early mining days, 50,000 people resided within its borders. The placer mines long since were worked out, but its gravel and quartz mines still produce handsomely. El Dorado's chief value to-day is her incomparable fruit lands and faultless climate. The railroad will be completed to Placerville in from six to eight weeks, and then Hangtown, the most famous of all the early mining towns of California, will be connected with the metropolitan cities by rail, and her beauties, that have so long remained hidden, nestled in between vine-clad hills, will be open to the inspection of tourists, and in a few years she will rank among the best health-resorts, and as a place of residence will have no superior. In Alameda county there has been for many years an organization known as the El Dorado Society, prominent among the membership of which are leading public officials and men of note, who passed the first few years they were in the State in El Dorado county. This society, numbering a membership of over 1,000, has already taken steps to charter one train, or two if necessary, to go to Placerville as soon as the road is completed. They will be accompanied with bands of music, and no doubt the reunion of "old-timers" will be one of the grandest that ever took place on this coast.

Prominent among those who are getting up this excursion are A. C. Henry, W. T. Gibbs, J. B. Hume, Pope Gray, W. H. Rogers, and many others whose names are as familiar in El Dorado county as household words. No doubt the excursionists will be greeted on their arrival by one-half of the people of the county, and Placerville will be as lively as it was the night the news was received of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. A similar excursion will go to Placerville from this city, and it will be a race between Oakland and Sacramento to see which gets there first.

The Harlan Trial.

A dispatch from Woodland last night says: "The defense rested their case and the prosecution began to offer evidence in rebuttal. J. H. Harlan was recalled and subjected to a severe examination by General Hart. They are endeavoring to impeach his testimony, and expect to show by numerous witnesses that he made statements at the time of the homicide which would nullify his plea of self-defense. W. C. Curtis, the first witness called, threw a bomb-shell into the home camp. They expected to prove by him that Harlan had said to him on the day of the homicide, immediately after the tragedy, while speaking of the shooting, 'a man has the right to protect the honor of his family.' This they claim contradicts his plea of self-defense. Mr. Curtis testified that Harlan made such a statement to him. The prosecution then asked the witness if Harlan made any other statement to him on that occasion. Curtis, much to the chagrin of General Hart, replied: 'Yes; he also said that he was compelled to kill him.' The taking of testimony in rebuttal will likely be finished to-morrow."

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

Thanksgiving at Biggs was observed by the entire community in a way that will long be remembered. About 10 A. M. a procession was formed near the center of the town, and after marching through the principal streets, formed a hollow square at the corner of Third and C streets, where the ceremony of laying of the corner-stone of the M. E. Church took place. The exercises were conducted by Rev. A. T. Needham, of this city, assisted by Rev. L. W. Simmons, the pastor of the Biggs congregation. At the conclusion of the exercises, the line was again formed and all marched to Hamilton Hall, where a grand turkey dinner was served by the Ladies' Aid Society. Over four hundred sat down to the table—there was plenty of provisions for all and no one went away dissatisfied. In the evening Mr. Needham delivered a stirring lecture upon "My Recollections of a Soldier's Life in Camp, Field and Prison." The lecture was able, eloquent and patriotic, and frequently applauded.

Illustrated Lecture.

Last evening at the Calvary Baptist Church Rev. A. C. Herrick addressed a large audience on his tour through England and Scotland. Among the principal views were views of London, Tower of London, Crown jewels of England, Bunhill Fields, John Bunyan's monument, London Bridge, Trafalgar Square, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Spurgeon's Church, Edinburgh, Holyrood Castle, the house of John Knox, monument to Sir Walter Scott, Abbottsford, the home of "The Weird Magician of the North," and Dryburg Abbey. They were well presented and were of good size—as large as the proportions of the building would easily admit. Mr. Herrick will lecture next Friday evening on Switzerland and Germany, and will give a number of fine views.

Auction To-day.—Bell & Co., the well-known auctioneer firm, will sell at 10 A. M. to-day, at their salesroom, No. 927 K street, a fine assortment of horses (buggy and draft), a large lot of new and second-hand buggies, and a choice lot of furniture, together with a number of elegant carpets. At the same time and place will be offered the entire furniture, oilcloth, chairs, tables, fixtures and Garland range of a well-equipped restaurant. These articles are in splendid condition; many of them as good as new, and all of them have been removed to the salesroom for convenience of sale. Call to-day and secure good bargains.

Ladies' Bazar.—The ladies of the First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M, will hold a bazar Monday and Tuesday, November 28th and 29th. A variety of fancy and useful articles have been prepared, suitable for Christmas presents. Admission during the day, free. A fine programme has been arranged for both evenings, to which an admittance fee of 25 cents will be charged, including refreshments.

Cream and light blue silk plushes, 50 cents, to-day at Red House. *

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Drive down the spikes.

The rails of the Highland Park road have been laid as far as U street.

Who is to be the next State Librarian, is worrying local politicians.

The Governor has appointed Monroe Jackson, of San Diego, a Notary Public.

Harry Dam denies that he ever engaged in pardon brokerage. Somebody has told a Dam lie.

Two bootblacks on Fourth street celebrated Thanksgiving by having a fight, in which one was badly injured.

The Placer *Republican*, referring to a recent libel suit, has this epigram: "The City of Refuge was full of men who were victorious."

A roomer at the Mansion House yesterday morning set fire to the mosquito-bar over his bed, and in consequence was considerably singed.

Rev. Grindall Reynolds, of Boston, Mass., General Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, will speak in Pioneer Hall to-morrow at 11 A. M.

A nine from the Record-Union office sent a challenge to the *Bee* ball-tossers about three weeks ago and have as yet received no answer. What's the matter?

Rev. W. C. Merrill will, to-morrow evening at the Congregational Church, deliver one of his popular Bible lectures; subject: "Lot's Wife: the Penalty of Looking Back."

In the case of the People vs. T. J. Duncan, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, the jury disagreed. They were out five hours, and stood most of the time six to six.

Thanksgiving evening some petty thief, during the entertainment at Y. M. C. A. Hall, entered the ante-room, stole a lady's fur cloak and despoiled several hats of their ornaments.

A ten-foot fence is being constructed around the vacant lot at Seventh and K streets. It will effectually hide this eye-sore from view. The fence will be used for advertising purposes.

Parties who maintain trap-doors in sidewalks should be made to have the hinges placed flush with the surface. A majority of the trap-doors in the sidewalks have hinges that project an inch above the level of the walk.

Officer Sullivan has become a father to the fatherless. He has a bright little boy at the station-house, eleven years of age, whose parents are both dead, and Mr. Sullivan would like to have him adopted into a good family.

The police have some facts that tend to show that certain individuals had planned to murder a young man in this city for a small amount of money. All the parties connected with the affair are well known, and move in good society.

A man named S. W. Reynolds was arrested Thursday on suspicion of having set fire to the barn of E. M. Leitch. Reynolds had been in Leitch's employ and was discharged on the day of the fire. He stated that he knew nothing about the fire. He was discharged from custody last evening, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant his being charged with the crime.

A school-teacher yesterday suggested that the candidates for School Director be examined in reading, writing and arithmetic. Let the Third Reader be the standard, in that line, decimal fractions and the rule of three in mathematics, and in writing to be able to copy the Lord's Prayer intelligibly, and use punctuation and capital letters properly. She says nine-tenths of the candidates she has heard spoken of would not be able to pass examination in the seventh grade, and the school-marms don't want to be ruled over by an uneducated Board.

The average Signal Service temperature yesterday was 44°, being 4° cooler than the normal for that day. The highest and lowest temperature was 56° and 32°, with fresh to brisk northerly winds and clear weather. Yesterday morning was the fifth time in eleven years that the temperature in November fell to the freezing point or below—in 1880, 27°; 1881, 32°; 1883, 29°; 1886, 32°, and yesterday, 1887, 32°. November, 1880, was a cold month; there were nine days on which the thermometer fell below 32°, and no rain fell until the last two days in November.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major A. Heilbron went to Fresno yesterday.

Frank Miller went below on the morning train yesterday.

Governor Waterman went to the Bay yesterday afternoon.

Captain T. B. Hall went to Los Angeles yesterday on business.

Miss Ellen Lansing went to the metropolis on a visit yesterday.

J. A. Fillmore and J. B. Wright will go up to Montague to-night.

Dr. G. L. Simmons came up from the Bay on the overland yesterday.

Henry Cummings and A. H. Estell came up from San Francisco yesterday.

Mrs. H. M. Black, wife of the private secretary of E. J. Baldwin, is visiting in this city.

Colonel Fred Crocker came up to this city last evening from the Bay, en route to Montague.

R. Levy, a former merchant of this city, but at present a resident of San Francisco, is in town.

C. H. Cummings, B. U. Steinman and J. R. Watson went to San Francisco on the local yesterday.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: Samuel Poorman, Alvarado; Dwight Hollister, Courtland; J. E. Dwyer, San Francisco; G. H. Bayley, Modoc county; Joseph Clark, San Francisco; N. Page, Newcastle; F. F. Chase, Colfax; W. H. Holmes, Delta; L. Ames, Red Bluff; P. Trembley, Blue Canyon.

Thursday Manuel Lima and Miss Jennie Baker were married at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 1624 P street, by Rev. Samuel Stanley Penty. The bride and groom are both well known in Sacramento. The presents were numerous and valuable, and the couple received the congratulations of many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Lima will make their residence in this city.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: M. C. Maple, San Francisco; P. Richling, Chico; A. G. Eggleston, A. Gambriz, E. C. Seavey, J. Morrison, Mrs. J. H. Hatch, San Francisco; E. W. Moore, Pittsburg; Samuel Longbaugh, Carson City; G. H. Ingham, Tucson; Miss B. V. Ingham, Miss E. Jones, Placerville; T. R. McFarland, Sacramento; Mrs. M. Turman, Colusa; G. J. Akers, Chicago; G. F. Deeikin and wife, Mrs. Dr. Kooney, Mrs. Perrelt, Mrs. Freeman, Auburn; M. Newburger, New York.

New Metropolitan Theater.—Sherman's Combination again presented their novel and artistic entertainment last evening. The effects were all finely worked, and pleased the audience well. There will be a matinee performance at 2 o'clock today, with prices at twenty-five cents, and to-night the entertainment will be repeated. It is well worthy the patronage of the public.

Remnants of dress goods, flannels, etc., and a good $1 corset for 44 cents, to-day at Red House. *

Leave orders for the portable steam wood saw at 401 I street, woodyard. *

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. Lillis, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. Abbey, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. Thompson, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barrington, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

The Blustering Weather

Of the last day or so has been an unmistakable reminder that our cold time is here.

Without entering into particulars, we can say with a full knowledge of the facts in the case, that we have one of the largest and best assortments of Overcoats ever brought to the coast, and superior in styles, prices, etc., to anything we have ever been able to offer before.

It will surely pay intending purchasers of Overcoats to see our stock before buying elsewhere.

A windowful of Ladies' Colored-border Handkerchiefs in a bewildering variety of patterns, tells how completely we are ready in that line for the fast-approaching Holiday season.

Early buyers are bound to get the best patterns.

The Best of All.

Rufus Waterhouse, New York, caters to the finest trade in the United States. He is the maker of the "Carlton" Tie, which is meeting with great and deserved success.

It is a large, full sailor knot, so made as to have the appearance when worn of having been tied by the wearer. The patterns are the finest we have ever seen in any one line of scarfs. They include light, dark and medium effects, to suit all tastes and requirements. Prices, 50 and 75 cents, $1 and $1 25, according to quality of silk, etc.

Half Values in Hoods.

Odds and ends in Children's and Misses' Zephyr Hoods, reduced one-half.

New Face Veilings.

A new stock of the latest conceits in Chenille Dot, Lace Edge and Beaded Face Veilings, at prices ranging from 20 to 50 cents per yard.

New novelties in Ladies' Imported Purses, $1 to $3.

A Handy Table for $1 50.

We have another supply of the folding sewing Table, which went so quickly a few weeks ago. These tables are made of white pine, varnished and with a measure and checker board stamped on the face. They are unusually strong and substantial, and withal a handy piece of furniture for almost any home. Price, $1 50.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Weinstock & Lubin

400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410 K st., Sacramento.

It is just as difficult for an Amateur Baseball Nine to successfully compete with a thoroughly disciplined Professional Nine as it is for cheaply-cured Hams to compete with the unmatchable and famous OUR TASTE.

ALL GROCERS KEEP THEM.

HALL, LUHRS & CO., Proprietors.

TAILOR-MADE HATS!

The latest Hats out are the Tailor-Made. We have them in 33 different shapes at

$1 50 APIECE.

Barber & Pealer,

621 and 623 J street,

SACRAMENTO......[n1-3p2m]..................CAL.

DOCTOR HENRY SMITH,

(of Philadelphia)

AUTHOR OF POPULAR LECTURES ON "Science of Life," "Chronic Nasal Catarrh and Its Cure," "Cause and Cure of Deafness," "Sexual Diseases," etc, will spend the winter in California, and can now be found at 708½ K street, where he may be consulted free of charge regarding all chronic and special diseases, including Deafness, Nasal Catarrh, all Throat and Lung affections, all Nervous, Blood and Sexual Diseases or Weakness of either sex, and all affections of the Kidneys and Genito-urinary Organs.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. n5 1mis

MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY Positively Cures DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, CHILLS & FEVER, INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, and all Stomach, Bowel, Kidney, Liver and Blood diseases. A short trial will convince you. You need not take a Barrelful. See circular for list of wonderful cures.—For sale by all Druggists. 3p-tf

SACRAMENTO

Business College

Thorough Business Training.

Normal Department for English Branches.

SEND FOR THE College Journal.

E. C. ATKINSON, Principal.

Sacramento, Cal. o25-tf&wtf

$14,500.

WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY ONE of the best bargains in Sacramento county. A farm of 160 acres, three miles from this city, with fine improvements, consisting of a large comfortable house, with cool brick cellar, and bathroom, with hot and cold water; three barns and several other outbuildings; several windmills and wells. All of the land under cultivation, and can be irrigated, if desired; that in hay raised two tons per acre. Eighteen acres vineyard, six acres orchard, about two acres strawberries. Will make a profitable, convenient and beautiful home.

SHERMAN & PARKER,

1007 FOURTH STREET,

SACRAMENTO,..............[3p]..............CAL.

CALIFORNIA

Wines & Brandy

Imported Wines and Brandy.

"GOLD CROWN" KENTUCKY WHISKY (our specialty). Agency of the Celebrated BETHESDA MINERAL WATER of Wisconsin; also, TOLENAS of California.

Goods delivered Free of Charge. Telephone 82. Postoffice Box 33.

Felter, Son & Co.,

ARCADE BUILDING,

1006 and 1008 Second st., bet. J and K,

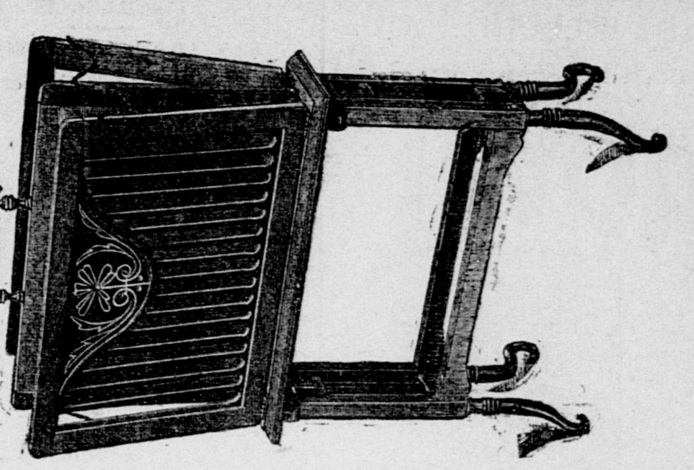
SACRAMENTO. 3p-

NO CHINESE.

THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY,

Nineteenth and I Streets.

OFFICE—SAWTELLE'S BOOKSTORE, 708 and 710 J street. White help only employed. 3p-1m



JOHN BREUNER,

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

604, 606 and 608 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

KLUNE & FLOBERG,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a Specialty, under Mr. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. d9-3ptf

H. WACHHORST,

LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

SIGN OF TOWN CLOCK.

No. 315 J street.........[3ptf]............Sacramento

WM. B. MILLER, Dealer in DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

No. 628 J street..............Sacramento, A Full Line of HOLIDAY GOODS on Hand.

JAMES G. DAVIS,

411 and 413 K street, Sacramento, the Best House to Buy Your

FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

SEND FOR PRICE LIST 3p-tf

G. Perry Curtis..............John P. Murphy..............Walter B. Rogers.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

PRODUCE,

—AND PROPRIETORS OF—

SACRAMENTO MARKET,

Nos. 308, 310 and 312 K street.

TELEPHONE 37. [1ptf] P. O. BOX 335.

The World's Medicine.

THE

Wonderful Sarsfield Remedies

Have made complete cures of difficult cases of Liver and Kidney Troubles, Rectal Ulcers, Fistulas, Blood Poisoning, Hip Disease, Hereditary Blood Taint, Eczema, and Skin Diseases generally.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS, describing the cures of MARGIE DOUGLASS (said to be the worst case of Scrofula in California); FRANK CASSIDY, of Petaluma; THOS. McCALE, of Michigan Bluff; W. B. FITCH, of Lincoln, Placer County; REV. J. T. HUFF, of Turner Station, Oregon; JAS. McCORMICK, Vice-President Bank of Redding; W. W. MORTON, Reno, Nevada; W. S. DOANE, Sacramento; JOHN DRISCOLL, Union Iron Works, Sacramento; MRS. HENRY C. GOODRIDGE, MRS. CHARLOTTE A. GILBERT, MRS. ALLEN, MRS. E. H. HARRINGTON, all of San Francisco; MRS. M. A. ADAMS, MRS. L. P. ANDERSON, of Sacramento.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION: MRS. SARAH B. COOPER, MRS. CHAS. LUX, PROFESSOR DENMAN, HON. IRA G. HOITT, A. D. CARVILL, OLIVER HINKLEY, LEWIS P. SAGE, San Francisco; F. G. WATERHOUSE, L. A. UPSON, Sacramento; T. B. HARPER, Lincoln; SAM'L. CASSIDY, Petaluma *Argus*; W. A. DEANE, San Francisco *Chronicle*.

SARSFIELD'S REMEDY FOR THE BLOOD! A Specific for Maladies arising from disordered Liver, Kidneys, Constipation, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and troubles coming from Blood Impurities.

PRICE, $1 per bottle.

SARSFIELD'S CHRONIC ULCER SALVE for the Cure of Chronic Ulcers and Sores of every description; Eczema, Piles, Varicose Ulcers, Inflammatory Swellings and Skin Diseases generally.

PRICE, $1 and 50c. per box, according to size.

SARSFIELD'S REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA AND PNEUMONIA!—A Specific for Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Mumps, and Inflammation of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE, $1 and 50c. per box, according to size.

Main Depot: 115 Eddy street, San Francisco.

ja15-1stf&wtf

Handkerchief SALE

—AT—

J. J. KILEY & CO.'S

MONDAY NEXT.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Worth from 10 to 25 cents, will be sold at

5 Cents Each.

FORTY-INCH ALL-WOOL

CASHMERE!

In Brown, Blue, Green, Garnet, worth 75 cents, we shall close out at

39 Cents.

J. J. Kiley & Co

K AND EIGHTH STREETS,

SACRAMENTO..........................CAL.

FIRST BREAK OF THE SEASON

Grand Reduction Sale

—AT THE—

MECHANICAL STORE.

ANYONE WHO UNDERTAKES TO COMPETE with us must sell better goods than have ever been sold. We have set the gait on

Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods

And those who want to keep pace with us will have to do some tall hustling. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE. All our stock of CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS and FURNISHING GOODS cut down so low as to beat everybody's price.

Look at the List of the following PRICES OF OUR GOODS:

CLOTHING.

Gents' Fancy Check Suits	$5 00
Gents' Fine Cassimere Suits	6 50
Gents' Scotch Tweed Suits	7 00
Fine Black Diagonal Cutaways	10 50
Fine Heavy Chinchilla Coats and Vests	8 00
A nice line of Boys' Pants, from 40 cents up.	
Fine Genuine Corduroy Boys' Knee Pants, best quality	1 00
A good line of Fine English Cottonade Pants, from	75 cents upward
A fine line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, from	50 cents per suit upward

Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Gents' Heavy Lace Brogans	$1 00
Gents' heavy Kip Buckle Brogans, full stock	1 50
Gents' Balmorals	1 15
Gents' Sewed Shoes, in Lace, Gaiter and Congress	1 50
Gents' Standard Sewed Button Shoes	1 10
Gents' Fine Grain Leather Shoes, extra heavy soles	3 00
Gents' Fine French Calf Hand-sewed Shoes, in Lace or Congress	3 50
Fine Calf Boots	$2 25 and upward
Gents' Heavy Work Boots	$2 25 and upward

HATS.

Gents' Hats	50 cents
Gent's Fine Beaver Hats, from	$1 50 upward
A fine lot of Boys' Hats, from	15 cents upward

A Perfect Fit in all Cases Guaranteed.

H. MARKS, Proprietor,

MECHANICAL STORE, 414 K STREET.

All the Principal Grocers carry in stock

SOOJE.

Also, the "Old Favorite,"

PIONEER FLOUR,

Both manufactured by the

PIONEER MILLING COMPANY,

Sacramento. o21-3p1m

CIGARS!

SEND ALL YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO A. COOLOT, Sacramento, Cal., Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for the Celebrated

YOUNG LADIES' SEGAR MANUFACTORY

—AND—

Importer of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Etc. Largest Stock, Lowest Prices, and Most Complete Assortment, ranging in price from $12 per thousand to the Finest Clear Havana Long Filler Grades.

All Eastern White Labor Goods!

We guarantee you a saving of at least 50 per cent. by buying of us. Goods warranted as represented, or taken back and money refunded. Particular attention given to all orders, whether large or small. We solicit a trial order, and promise perfect satisfaction in every particular. Send for our Price List. Address A. COOLOT, Sacramento Cal. 3p-tf

Mrs. A. Schirmer,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF WHITE SEWING NEATLY DONE.

Store, Southeast Corner of Seventh and I streets, Sacramento. All my work is done on a Domestic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. 3p

I. BOYSEN,

PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST, 318 J STREET, BEtween Third and Fourth, Sacramento city. Photographs enameled and finished in the latest style. Small Pictures enlarged to any size and finished in India Ink, Water Color or Crayon. Satisfaction guaranteed. n19 3ptf

ECLIPSE

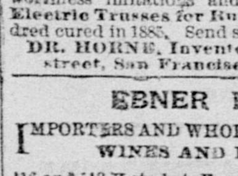
Arpad Haraszthy & Co.

CHAMPAGNE

PURE! DELICATE! DRY!

The Best Wine for Banquets and Parties. n4-3p1m

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old, are positively cured by DR. HORNE'S famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold ten years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. Seven hundred cured in 1885. Send stamp for pamphlet. DR. HORNE, Inventor, No. 702 Market street, San Francisco. s4-3p&wtf

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.

1p1m

DR. A. E. BRUNE

HAS RETURNED FROM HIS TRIP TO Europe, and can again be consulted at his office, southeast corner Eighth and J sts. n1-tf

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 26 1887

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents,

SAN FRANCISCO.....my34-1ply.....CAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

There will be an Election in this City on MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887, when the following School Officers are to be Chosen, to wit:

A Superintendent of City Schools.

Four School Directors (one from each Ward).

Also, to vote upon the proposition to levy a Special Tax in accordance with the following order, passed by the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento Monday, November 21, 1887:

"Ordered, that the following be submitted to the voters of this city at the coming School Election: A Special Tax of $70,000, for the purpose of condemning, purchasing and filling the south half of each block lying on the north side of I street, between Third and Fifth streets, in this city. Said tax to be voted for or against by the qualified voters at said election. That the tickets of said election shall have printed the following: 'Special Tax for New Market on I street—Yes. No.'"

The election will be conducted according to the General Election Law, excepting the returns must be made to the Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

The qualification of voters is that their names are on the Great Register of Sacramento county.

The Polls will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and close at sundown.

The Polls will be held at the following places, to wit:

First Precinct—Polls at southeast corner of Third and J streets. John F. Dreman, Inspector. Thomas Fox and J. J. Bauer, Judges.

Second Precinct—Polls at southeast corner of Third and K streets. Christopher Green, Inspector. W. D. Stalker and Wm. McLaughlin, Judges.

Third Precinct—Polls at Twelfth and G streets. J. N. Larkin, Inspector. E. L. Robinson and Matt Coffee, Judges.

Three and a Half Precinct—Polls at Ninth and J streets. D. Gibbs, Inspector. Thomas H. Berkey and W. D. Comstock, Judges.

Fourth Precinct—Polls at Eldred House, K street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Thomas W. Stevens, Inspector. S. W. Butler and Thomas W. O'Neil, Judges.

Four and a Half Precinct—Polls at Seventeenth and N streets. George Murray, Inspector. W. A. Dashiels and N. J. Toll, Judges.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento.

Sacramento, November 21, 1887.

n24-16t E. H. McKEE, Clerk.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE.

1015 EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K, Sacramento, Cal., P. S. QUAID, Proprietor. Board and lodging per week, $5; board per week, $4. Board and lodging per day, $1; lodging, 25 and 50 cents. Single meals, 25 cents. Table supplied with the choicest of the season. No Chinese employed. n.5-tf

WESTERN HOTEL,

NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET,

THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Post office, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. Meals, 25 cents. First-class in all its appointments. Free Coach to and from the Hotel. WM. LAND, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,

818, 820 AND 822 K STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth, Sacramento, Cal.

HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors.

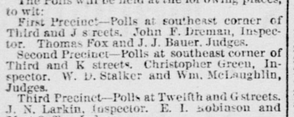
The Dining-room, owned by MRS. SHAY, and run in connection with the house, is supplied with the best in the market. Meals, 25 cents. Cars from the depot pass the house every five minutes. n15-tf

WINDSOR HOTEL,

Corner Eighth and J streets, Sacramento,

NEARY & FLAHERTY, Props.

MEALS, 25 CENTS. BEST FAMILY HOTEL in the city. Street Cars pass within one block of the house. n8-tf



CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO,

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS,

First-Class House.

BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.

☞ Free Omnibus to and from the Cars. ☜

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth streets, Sacramento.

CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The Table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street Cars from the Depot pass the door every five minutes. Terms, 25 cents. C. G. SINGLETON, Proprietor.

THE SADDLE ROCK

RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' Dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & GARAGHER, Proprietors, 1019 Second Street, between J and K, Sacramento.

STATE HOUSE,

Corner Tenth and K sts., Sacramento.

MEALS, 25 CENTS. BEST FAMILY HOTEL on the Coast for the money. The Saloon is now owned and run in connection with the house. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars always in stock. Jy31 S. B. BROWN, Proprietor.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets.

☞ STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. ☜

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.

tf W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

ST. DAVID'S,

7 5 Howard st., near Third, San Francisco.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, CONtaining 200 rooms; warm and gas in each room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water baths free. Price of rooms, 50 cents and 75 cents per week, from $2 upwards. Open all night. R. HUGHES, Proprietor. At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars for Third and Howard. fe2-Dly3m

A BOON TO MEN

WHO ARE WEAK, DECAYED, OR WASTED SEXUALLY from EARLY VICE or LATER EVILS, may be found in the New and Magical FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES. A QUICK and LASTING CURE Guaranteed. SEVERE AND EVEN HOPELESS CASES solicited. SEALED BOOKS, full particulars, free. Letter or office advice free. Board of Physicians. CIVIALE AGENCY, 174 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25, 1887.

BAGS—Wheat Bags, 8¼@8½c; Potato Gunnies, 11@12c; Wool Bags, 26@32c.

BARBED WIRE—Steel Galvanized 4-point Cactus, barbs 6-inch space, 5½c ₱ lb; do do 4-point, 3-inch space, 5½c; do do 2-point, 3-inch space, 5½c; the Scutt 4-point, 5½c; Steel Galvanized Twisted Ribbon, 6c ₱ lb; do do, Tablet, 6c; Stretchers, $1 each; Staples, 6c ₱ lb; Steel and Iron Fence Posts, 40c, 50c and 60c each; Painted Fencing, 1c ₱ lb less than Galvanized.

BREAD—The price-list of the American Biscuit Company, recently issued, contains 211 varieties, put up in $0, 50, 25 and 10-lb boxes and in 15, 10 and 2-lb tins. We gave last week a list of prices for 60 varieties. This week we give the rates for other kinds as follows:

Abernethy, ₱ lb	9c	Cornhill, ₱ lb	8c
African Lemon	18	Chocolate Drops	50
Albert	15	Chocolate Wafer	20
Animals	12	Conversation Biscuit	10
Animals, mixed	10	Cream Gems	22
Arrowroot	14	Crinkle	16
Arrowroot, crystal'd	20	Cric Cric	35
Asparagus	20	Desert Mixed	20
Assorted Fancy	30	Dot	15
Almond Diamond	20	English Fingers	18
Almond Fingers	25	Farmyards	14
Almond Rings	20	Florals	15
Alameda Biscuit	6	German Rusks	16
Alexander	15	Invalid	10
Bath Cakes	15	Italian Drops	24
Biscotto	7	Kernels of Walnuts	25
Bonanza	9	Love Knots	20
Bonbons	10	Macaroons, Almond	35
Butter Biscuit	11	do Cocoanut	30
Bristols	15	Orange Boyas	20
Buttons	10	Peanut Taffy	14
Champagne Rusks	30	Queen's Biscuit	20
Cheese	10	Short Bread	25
Coffee	18	Tea	9
Combination	10	Zoological	14

These are the prices when put up in 25, 50 and 80-lb boxes.

BRICK—California building descriptions, $6 50@12; English Fire, $30@32 50 from ship; jobbing at $35@37 50 ₱ thousand; English Bath, 57½@40c ₱ dozen.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 15½c for 16 oz, and 13½c for 14 oz; Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 13c; Star, 14 oz, 12½c; Eureka, 14 oz, 12c; Eagle, 12 oz, 10½c; Cincinnati, 12 oz, 9c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14 oz, 16c; do 16 oz, 17½c; Solar Sperm, 14 oz, 14c; do 16 oz, 16c; Adamantine, 12 oz, 12c; Eastern brands vary from 8c to 17c; Sperm, 25c; Paraffine, 14@16c ₱ lb.

CASE GOODS—A leading local canning firm quotes Jellies of all kinds in 2-lb tins at $1 75 per dozen; Assorted, Apricot, Plum, Pear, Peach, and Quince Jams, 2-lb tins, $1 75; Blackberry and Currant Jams, $2; Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, $2 per dozen, 2-lb tins. The same firm quotes table fruits as follows, in 2½-lb tins:

Assorted	$1 70
Blackberries	2 00
Gooseberries	2 50
Raspberries	2 50
Strawberries	2 50
Black Cherries	2 60
White Cherries	2 60
Currants	2 00
Grape, Muscatel	1 50
Apples	1 65
Pears, Bartlett	2 00
Plums, Assorted	1 65
Coes G. Drop	1 65
Damson	1 65
Egg	1 65
Green Gage	1 65
Prunes, German	1 65
Apricots	1 75
Nectarines	2 90
Peaches, P. F	2 35
Peaches, Clingstone	2 50
Quinces	1 80

The above rates are for this season's pack. In 8-lb tins, the same classes of goods are selling for $1 40 per dozen. Apricots and Plums, $6 50 for assorted Fruits, $7 for Pears and Peaches, $6 for Blackberries and Black Cherries. Pie Fruits are selling $1 10 for Apples, $1 25 for Assorted Fruits, Apricots, Grapes, Peaches and Plums, $1 50 for Blackberries, Cherries and Currants, $1 40 for Gooseberries and $1 50 for Strawberries in 2½-lb tins; same in 3-lb tins, $3@4 75; California Corn, 2-lb tins, $1 25; Peas, $1 60; String Beans, $1 40; Asparagus, $1 75 for round in 2½-lb tins, and $2 for square in 3-lb tins; Tomatoes, $1 05 for 2½-lb tins.

CEMENT, PLASTER AND LIME—Jobbing rates for the above goods are as follows: Santa Cruz Lime, $1 50@1 75; Portland Cement, $3 50@3 75; Rosendale do, $2@2 25; Newburg Plaster, Eastern, $8; do Casting, $3 50; Golden Gate Plaster, $2 75; Marble Dust, Newburg, $3; Fire Clay, English, $5; do, American, $4; Brick Dust, $4 ₱ bbl.

CHICORY—California, 6@6½c; German, 6¼c to 7c.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, $16@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $60@125 ₱ M.

COAL—Seattle, $8; Black Diamond and South Prairie steam, from ship or wharf, $7 50@8; Nanaimo, $9 for Southfield Steam, and $10 for Southfield for domestic use; Wellington, $10. A private circular quotes as follows:

	Prices to Arrive.	Spot Rate
Australian ₱ ton	$7 87½@8 00	$8 00
Liverpool	7 75 @ 7 87½	3 00
West Hartley	8 25 @ 8 50	8 50
Scotch Splint	8 00 @ 8 25	8 50
Cardiff	8 00 @ 8 25	8 50
Lehigh	14 00 @14 50	20 00
Cumberland	9 00 @ 9 25	10 00
Egg	11 50 @12 00	18 00

English Foundry Coke is quoted at $17 on the spot and $12 50@13 to arrive; San Francisco Gaslight Company is selling Coke at 50c ₱ bbl by wholesale and 60c by retail.

COFFEE—Best grades of Guatemala, Costa Rica and Salvador are quoted at 18½@19¼c; other sorts 13¼@18½c.

CORDAGE—Tubbs & Co., of the San Francisco Cordage Factory, quotes prices since November 21st as follows:

	Sisal.	Manila.
Rope, 1¼ inch and upward	12½c	12½c
Rope, 12 thread	12½	13
Rope, 6 and 9 thread	13	13½
Bale Rope	12	12½
Whale Line	15	
Hawser-laid Rope		13½
Sand-pump Lines		13½
Sash Cord, coils or hanks	17	
Clothes Lines, hanks	14	14½
Lanyard and Tarred Rope	12	12
Shingle Yarn, tarred	12	12½
Lath Yarn, tarred	11½	12
Lath Yarn, untarred	12	12½
Hop Twine, tarred	12	12½
Grapevine Twine	13	13½
Paper Twine, 2 thread	13	13½
Spring Twine	15	15

Extra lengths and sizes and Manila cut, 1c extra. Invoices 10,000 lbs, ½c discount. Terms, 60 days, or 1½ per cent. off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

DESICCATED COCOANUT—Schepp's (Eastern) is quoted as follows: 1-lb papers (in cake boxes, 15 lbs), 30c; 1-lb papers (in bread boxes, 30 lbs), 29c; 1-lb tin canisters (in wood case, 30 lbs), 31c; 1-lb pails (in wood case, 30 lbs), 32½c ₱ lb. Pioneer (California) is quoted at 25c ₱ lb in tins, and 22c in papers.

DRUGS—Alum, 2¼@2½c; Acid, 12½@16c for Nitric, 2½@3c for Sulphuric, and 60@62½c for Tartaric; Borax, 4½@5c for concentrated and 6@7c for refined; Blue Vitriol, 4½@4½c; Caustic Potash, 10@11c; Chlorate of Potash, 20c; Chlorate of Lime, 2½@2¾c; Crude Ammonia, concentrated, 18c; Gum Camphor, 30c; Gum Shellac, 30@33c; Quinine, 55c; Saltpeter, English refined, 7¾@8c; Sulphur, 2¼@2½c for roll and 4½@4¾c for refined.

DRY GOODS—Brown Drills, 30 inch goods, are jobbing at 8@8¾; Brown Sheetings, 36 inch, 7½c; Brown shirtings, 30 inch, 6@7c; Apron and Furniture Check, 14@17c; bleached and colored Cambrics, 5½@6c; heavy Denims, 13 inch, 16@18c; Cotton Flannel, 8½@12c for light, and 14½@25c for heavy; Hickory Stripes, 11@12c; Prints, 6½@7c; Kentucky Jeans, 17½@50c.

FISH—We quote as follows: Pacific Codfish, 6c ₱ lb for 50-lb bbls, 5c for selected in 100-lb cases, and 6c for boneless; Eastern Codfish, 7@7½c ₱ lb; Oregon Canned Salmon, pack of 1887, $1 70@1 75 on the river; Alaska, $1 50@1 55; Sacramento river, $1 57½@1 60; Eastern Mackerel, $1 65@1 85 for No. 1 in 15-lb kits and $2 75@3 for Mess in 15-lb kits; Smoked Herring, 35@40c for Eastern and 30c ₱ box for Puget Sound; Dutch Herring, $1 25@1 30 ₱ keg; Alaska Smoked Halibut, 8½@9c ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole, 27@30c for good heavy, 23@25c for good medium, and 20@22c ₱ lb for good light; Buff, 15c ₱ foot; Side, 14@15c ₱ foot; Calf Sides, 45c@60c ₱ lb; Kip Skins, $40@55 ₱ dozen; Harness Leather, 28@32c ₱ lb for heavy and 26@29c for No. 2.

LUMBER—The retail price-list of the California Lumber Exchange for September 9, 1887, is as follows:

Pine, Rough, per M feet	$22 50
Pine, Rough, No. 2	20 50
Pine, Rough, 40 to 50 feet lengths	18 50
Pine, Rough, 40 to 50 feet lengths	23 50
Pine, Rough, 50 to 60 feet lengths	24 50
Pine, Rough, 60 to 70 feet lengths	25 50
Pine, Selected	26 50
Pine, Clear	33 50
Pine, Fire Wood	10 00
T. & G. Flooring, 1x6	35 00
T. & G. Flooring, 1¼x6, 1x4, 1¼x4, 1¼x3, 1x3 and narrower	40 00
T. & G. Flooring, No. 2	29 50
Stepping	45 00
Stepping, No. 2	32 50
Redwood, Rough	22 50
Redwood, Rough, No. 2	18 50
Redwood, Surfaced	37 50
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in. 12 ft. and over	34 00
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in. 7 to 11 feet	27 00
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in., under 7 ft	24 00
Redwood, Rustic	37 50
Redwood, Rustic, No. 2	32 50
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded 12 feet and over	36 00
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded 7 to 11 ft	27 00
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded under 7 ft	24 00
Redwood, Siding, ½ in	25 00
Pickets, Fancy	26 00
Pickets, Rough Pointed	19 50
Pickets, Rough Square	17 50
Shingles	2 25
Laths, 1¼	4 00
Laths, 1½	4 50
Furring, 1x2, per lineal foot	1c
Battens, 3x3 per lineal foot	1c

MALT LIQUORS—Leading brands of English Ale and Porter are selling at $2 75@3 75 for quarts and $3@4 for 2 dozen pints.

MATCHES—Percussion, 20c; Telegraph, 50c; Eastern Parlor, $1 65.

MATTING—Common, $4 50; Contract, $5 to $6 50; Fine Contract, $7@8; Imperial, $9@10 50 roll of 40 yards.

METALS—A private circular quotes Pig iron as follows:

	To Arrive.	On spot.
Eglinton, ₱ ton	$24 00	$28 00
Glengarnock	25 00	30 00
Shotts No. 1	25 50	31 00
Clay Lane White	22 50	27 50
Summerlee	28 00	35 00

We quote prices for other kinds: Tin Plate, 8½c; Yellow Metal, 14c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 8¾@9c; Pig Lead, 5@5½c; Bar Lead, 6½@6¾c; Lead Pipe, 7c; Sheet Lead, 8c; Bar Copper, 12@13c; Pig Tin, 24½c ₱ lb.

NAILS—Card price, $2 90, or 3 per cent. off for cash; carload lots, $2 75, or 2 per cent. off for cash.

OIL—China Nut, 52½@53½c; California Castor, $1 15 for No. 1 and $1 for No. 2; refined cocoanut, 35@40c; Cal. Linseed, in single barrel lots, 45c for raw and 47½c for boiled; Petroleum, 11½c in cans, 17@21c; do 150°, 24@30c; pure winter strained Lard, 75c in barrels, and 80c in tins; Fossil Olive, $4 75; Plagniol Olive, 53@5 25; Duret do, $5 50@5 75; extra fine Kinds, $7@8 ₱ dozen pints. The Arctic Oil Works quotations are as follows: Sperm, Crude, 90c; Natural Winter, $1 08; Bleached do, $1 13, Whale, Coast, 54@55c; Natural Winter, 60c; do, Spring, 58c; Bleached Winter, 61@62c; do Spring, 60c; Extra Bleached, Coast, 62c; do Northern, 63@64c per gallon.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, in lots of 500 lbs and upwards, 8c; smaller lots, 8½c; Red Lead and Litharge, each 6½c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 85c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ₱ ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—Price in London, £7 12s 6d; rate here, $87.

RICE—We quote: Hawaiian, 4¾@4½c; China, $4 10@4 25 per two mats for mixed; $4 65 to $4 80 for No. 1, and $5 40@5 50 for Extra No. 1.

RUBBER GOODS—Prices of Goodyear's Rubber Clothing are quoted as follows: Rubber Coats, from $15 to $96 ₱ dozen; Rubber Legging from $6 to $18 ₱ dozen; Rubber Pants, from $15 to $48 ₱ dozen; Rubber Boots—Crack-proof Rubber Boots, Hip, $69 ₱ dozen; Union, National and Goodyear Rubber Boots, Hip, $45 ₱ dozen; Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose, prices are lower than they have been during the past season.

SALT—Liverpool from warehouse is quoted at $22 50 for Higgins', and $15@15 50 for outside brands; Carmen Island, $13@15 for coarse and $25@22 for fine; California, $12@13 for coarse and $14@16 for fine.

SODA—Castile, 7@7½c for Brown and 12@13c for white; Chemical Olive, 4½@6; Pale and other high grades, 7@8c.

SPICES—Cassia, 5½@6¾c; Cloves, 27c; Nutmegs, 62½@65c; Mace, 65@70c; Pepper, 15¾@17¾c; Pimento, 5¾@6c ₱ lb.

SPIRITS—California Pure, $1 18 for No. 2, and $1 22 for No. 1.

STARCH—Kingsford's Pure, 7c in barrels and 7¾c in boxes; Silver Gloss, 8¾c in barrels and 9@9¼c in boxes; Oswego Corn, 9@9¼c. These prices are substantially the same as for other brands.

SUGAR—Local refineries now quote 25-bbl lots as follows:

	American. Oct. 20th.	California. Oct. 22d.
Extra Fine Cube	7¾c	.....
Circle A Patent Cube	7¼	7½c
Circle A Crushed	7¼	7½
Fine Crushed	7¼	7½
Powdered	7¼	.....
Extra Powdered	.....	7⅜
Extra Fine Powdered	7⅛	.....
Dry Granulated	7	6¾
XX Dry Granulated	7	.....
Confectioners' (A)	6⅞	6⅝
El Dorado C	7	.....
Extra C	6¾	6½
Golden C	6½	6¼

Half-barrels and 100-lb boxes, ¼c, and for other boxes ½c more for all kinds.

SYRUP—American Refinery Golden, in bbls, 40c.

TEA—Good medium grades of Japan are jobbing at 25@30c.

TOBACCO—Plug, 41@85c; Smoking, 50c to $1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We quote: High-proof, $1 30 to $1 50, and low-proof, $1 75@2 50; various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ₱ gallon, according to age.

WINE—French Claret, $62@66 ₱ cask; Champagne, $16@32 ₱ basket; California bulk descriptions are quoted as follows: Angelica, $1 05@1 25; Claret, 50@75c; Port, $1@3 50; Sherry, $1 15@1 25; White, 45c@$1 50 ₱ gal.

WOODENWARE—The price-list of the Pacific Woodenware and Cooperage Co.'s product is in part as follows: Pails, painted, 3 hoops, $3 per dozen; varnished do black hoops, $3 25; varnished do galvanized hoops, $3 75; White Pails—Black hoops, $3 25; do galvanized hoops, $3 75@5; do, brass-bound, $7 50@9; Lard Pails covered, $3@3 75; Flour, $10, $7 50 and $5 50, for the three sizes; Feed and Bushel, $5@6 for cedar, and $4 50@5 for Spruce; Deck Buckets, $4 50@5; Well Buckets, $7@12; Water Kegs, $4@6 per dozen; Tubs, painted, $9@20 per dozen, or $3 per nest; varnished do, $8@21; white do, $16@28 per dozen; Black do, $14@18 ₱ dozen; Keelers, $2 50@5 for plain, and $5@9 per dozen for brass-bound; Family Washboards, $2 50; double zinc do, $4; laundry, $5 50 per dozen.

WOOLENS—Pioneer Fine White Blankets, 92x102, extra superior lambs', are quoted at $50 per pair for AAAA and $40 for AAA; smaller sizes are quoted $30 for 88x98 and $25 for 84x94; extra super are quoted $20, $18, $15 and $12 50 according to size and finish; super Grecian border, $11 50, $11, $9, $8 and $7, according to size and finish; Cleveland Blankets, 72x90, $9 50; Hendricks do, 68x78, $8; Greely do, same size, $6; Pioneer Red and Red Blankets, 60x76, Cradle and Crib Blankets, 54x66, $7 50 for Superior, and $5, $4, $3 and $2 50 for smaller sizes of extra super; Pink, Blue and Red do, $5; Washoe Blankets, $6 75 for 4 point, $5 25 for 3 point and $3 50 for 2 lb; same description of Vicuna and Blue, $9, $7 and $12 50 respectively; Scarlet and Solferino, $10 50 for 4 point, $8 for 3 point and $5 for 10 lb; Mottled Blankets, $10 and $13 per pair.

YEAST POWDER—Standard brands of full weight, 16-ounce cans, $4 50 ₱ dozen, and other sized cans in proportion.

Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.

FLOUR—We quote net cash prices for California: Best Family, $3 90@4 ₱ bbl; Bakers' extra, $3 90@4; Superfine, $3@3 25.

WHEAT—The steady tone of the market is well preserved. The inquiry is good, though offerings of strictly choice shipping are anything but plentiful. Considerable export movement is under way, and in a short time the several warehouses must necessarily show large diminution of stocks. Quotable at $1 35@1 37½ ₱ ctl for good to choice shipping. Higher prices prevail for fancy milling.

BARLEY—Shows pretty fair strength. The continued fine, dry weather makes holders a little more independent, and offerings are not being pressed. Although the general market for feed may be quoted at 85@87½c, it should be remarked that for a right article 90c is the asking figure, while sales are said to have been made in a small way at 88½c ₱ ctl. For Brewing there is an improved demand, but buyers want stock of heavy character, say 47 lbs, which is above standard. For this kind of product, probably $1 05 would be paid, while $1 02½ is the top for anything else, with offerings of second grade at 95c ₱ ctl. Some inquiry is noted for the rare choice grades of Feed, but it is needed for export, and a suitable article will bring full prices. Quotable at $1 20@1 25 for standard; fair to good bay, $1@1 17½; fair to good coast, 85@90c ₱ ctl.

OATS—Buyers are not taking hold of the market with quite as much freedom as recently, but there is no selling pressure, and values are therefore fairly well sustained. We quote: No. 1 Feed, $1 45@1 50; No. 2, $1 30@1 37½; Milling, $1 50@1 55; Surprise, $1 60; Black, $1 25@1 30 for common, and $1 35@1 45 ₱ ctl for good to choice.

CORN—The market has been quiet all the week, and the situation has been anything but favorable for sellers. Quotable at $1 12½@$1 15 for large Yellow and $1 20 for small. Offerings of White range from $1 20 to $1 22½ ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $26@27 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote Feed at $22@27 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $32 50 per ton for old process and $27 50 ₱ ton for new process at the mills.

SEEDS—No activity. Values are somewhat nominal. We quote as follows: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3; Yellow, $1 75@1 90 ₱ ctl. Canary, 3@3½c; Hemp, 3¼@4c; Rape, 1½@2½c; Timothy, 6@7c; Alfalfa, 7@7½c ₱ lb; Flax, $1 90@2 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $20@21 ₱ ton.

HAY—Light arrivals keep prices firm. We quote as follows: Choice Wheat, $17 50@18; No. 1 Wheat, $15 50@16; choice Wheat and Oat, $16@17 50; Wild Oat, $13 50@16; Barley, $10@11; Alfalfa, $10@11 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Good to choice is quotable at 10@55c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Nominal market. Buyers are indisposed to operate. Quotable at 7@10c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Quotable at $16@17 ₱ ton.

RYE—The asking price has been lowered to $1 80 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 20@1 25 ₱ ctl, according to quality.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $20@21 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—A reaction in sweets occurred today and prices decli ed. We quote: River Reds, 55@ 0c; River Peachblows, 60@70c; Petalumas, 60@75c; Tomales, 60@75c; Jersey Blues, 50@80c; Burbank Seedlings, 60@85c; Early Rose, 40@ 55c; Peerless, 50@60c; Sweet, $1 25@1 50 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—A first class article readily sells at the higher figure. Poor stock is neglected. Quotable at 50@90c ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $1 25@1 35 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Small White and Pea of choice quality are wanted. Bayos are also steady. Limas are not in favor and prices are easier. We quote the latest prices as follows: Bayos, $1 8 @2; Butter, $2 37½@2 50; Pink, $1 50@1 75; Red, $1 25@1 50; Lima, $2 25@2 45; Pea, $2 40@2 75; Small White, $2 40@2 75 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Peas and Beans are about out of season. The few lots coming in bring fancy figures. A slight improvement is noted in Tomatoes. We quote: Egg Plant, 1½@3c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 50@65c ₱ box; Green Peas, 10c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 25@40c ₱ box; String Beans, 12c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $6 ₱ ton; Artichokes, 60@150 ₱ dozen; Carrots, 35@50c ₱ ctl; Turnips, 25@50c ₱ ctl; Beets, 75c@$1 ₱ sack; Parsnips, $1@1 50 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@60c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1½@2c ₱ lb; Celery, 50@60c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 8@10c; Dry Okra, 15@20c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—There are some few chests of extra fine Strawberries from San Jose that sell above our quotations, some to-day bringing as high as $2 ₱ chest. Raspberries make their last call. Apples find good custom, if of prime quality, while Pears of choice character are also in request. Grapes are dropping off, and will last but a brief time longer. We quote as follows: Quinces, 40@60c ₱ box; Wine Grapes, $15@17 ₱ ton; Grapes, 65c@$1 25 ₱ box according to quality; Apples, 50c@$1 50 ₱ box; Pears, 50c@$1 50 ₱ box; Strawberries, $6@10 ₱ chest; Raspberries, $8; Panama Oranges, $2 50@3 ₱ 100; Sweet Mexican Oranges, $2 50@3 50 ₱ box; Mexican Limes, $3@5 ₱ box; California Limes, 40@75c ₱ box; Lemons, chiefly, $6@6 50; do California, $1 75@2 for common, and $2 50@4 ₱ box for choice; Bananas, $1 50@3 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ₱ dozen; Cape Cod Cranberries, $11@11 50 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Is slow of movement, the asking figures being above the views of buyers. We quote prices as follows: Comb, white, 12@14c; extra white, 15@16c; dark, 8@10c; Extracted—Clear white, 6½@8c; amber, 5½@6c; candied, 5¼@5½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market generally has been ruling for several days in favor of the selling interest, owing to receipts of desirable fresh qualities being small. Stocks of pickled roll and firkin are fast decreasing, causing stronger tone to values. We quote as follows: Fancy, 45@47½c; good to choice, 42½@44c; fair, 32½@37½c; mixed lots, 17@20c; firkin, 26@27½c for fancy; 21@24c for good, and 15@18c ₱ lb for poor to fair; pickled roll, 30@32½c ₱ lb. Eastern, 17@18c ₱ lb for ordinary to fairly good quality.

CHEESE—Arrivals are light and prices keep steady. We quote as follows: Choice to fancy, 14@15c; fair to good, 10½@13c; Eastern, 14@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market wears an easy tone. Imported stock is well represented. We quote: Ranch, 40@42½c; good to choice store, 35@38c; Eastern, cold storage, 21@22½c; fresh, 25@27½c; Salt Lake express, 30@32½c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Now that Thanksgiving is over the price of Turkeys have declined. No changes of consequence in anything else except Ducks, which are higher. Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 16@18c; Hens, 16@18c; dressed Turkeys, 16@20c ₱ lb; Roosters, $5@5 50 for old, and $5@7 for young; Hens, $5 50@6 for ordinary stock, and $6 50@7 50 for choice; Broilers, $4@5; Ducks, $7@9; Geese, $1 75@2 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $1 50@2 ₱ dozen.

GAME—The cold weather is favorable for shippers, as stock comes to market in prime condition. There is good demand and sales are prompt at full prices. Quail, $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; Canvasbacks, $5@6; Mallards, $4 ₱ dozen; Sprig, $1 75@2; Teal, $1@1 25; Widgeon, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; Snipe, English, $ 75@2; do, common, 40@60c; small Ducks, 75c@$1; Gray Geese, $2@2 50 ₱ dozen; White Geese, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; Brant, $1 25@1 50 ₱ dozen; Honkers, $3 50@4 50; Rabbits, $1@1 25; Hare, $1 25@1 50 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Prices keep steady, there being good inquiry for all descriptions, both for local and interior trade. We quote job lots as follows: Eastern Hams, 14@14½c; California, 10@ 11c for salt; refrigerator-cured, 13@13½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 12@12½c; California Bacon, 10@ 10½c for heavy and medium, 11@11½c for light medium and 12@12½c for light, 13c@13½c extra for extra prime, $10@11 for prime mess, $15 50@16 for mess, $16 50@17 for clear, $17 50@18 for extra clear; Pigs' feet, $11 50@12; Mess Beef, $9 50@10 for bbls, $4 75@5 for ½ bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $10 50@11 for bbls, $5 50@5 75 for ½ bbls; Family Beef, $15@16 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12@12½c ₱ lb; Eastern Lard, 8¾@9c for tierces and 9¾@10c ₱ lb for pails; California do, tierces, 8¾c; ½ bbls, 9c; 10-lb tins, 7¾c; 5-lb tins, 8c; pails, 9c for 10-lb, 9¼c for 5-lb, and 9¾c ₱ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—Market quiet, the only costumers being small scourers, who are running to their full capacity. We quote spring clip:

Oregon—

Eastern, choice, ₱ lb	16@18c
do, poor to good	13@15

We quote fall:

Humboldt and Mendocino ₱ lb	12@15
Mountain, free	9@12
Sacramento Valley, defective	8@12
San Joaquin, defective	7@ 9
Southern Coast, burry and seedy	7@ 9

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 58 lbs up, ₱ lb	@8½c	6c @—
Cows and Steers, 46 to 56 lbs	7 @7½	5 @6c
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	6½@7	5 @—
Kips, 14 to 30 lbs	7 @8	6 @—
Veal Skins, 8 to 14 lbs	7 @8	6 @—
Calf Skins, 7 to 10 lbs	7 @8	6 @—
Dairy Calf, 25@37½

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 26, 1887

PUBLISHED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

JIM POULDER'S MISTAKE.

A pleasant, balmy day in May. The windows of the railway car were open. There was a breeze stirring, and though a cloud of dust was blown in, it was also blown out, with the exception of a tired portion which stopped to rest on the clothes of the passengers or burrowed for its own safety in their ears and nostrils. There were only two vacant seats in the car, and at the Pankehap station two persons came in to fill them. One of them was an old man—on a second look, he was probably not over 50—with iron-gray hair, partly covered by a slouched hat, and clad in a new suit of gray stuff that seemed to have been made for someone else. With him was a young and pretty girl, whose dress was of ordinary stuff, but well-fitting, and who was gloved and well shod.

The observer would set down the two for a well-to-do farmer and his daughter who were traveling for business or pleasure. The man looked around. Two vacant seats were on opposite sides of the car. In one of them sat a young, well-dressed and apparently self-satisfied gentleman, and the space by his side was occupied by a handbag of crocodile leather and a spring overcoat. In the other was another young man, not quite so extravagantly dressed, though neatly clad, and not as handsome as the first, though he had an open and intelligent countenance. The farmer looked around, and motioning his daughter to the vacant seat, said: "There's a place for you, Lucy." Then, turning to the young man with the satchel, he asked: "Seat engaged?"

The young man looked up, curled his lip superciliously, and said: "The man to fill it'll be here presently, I dare say."

"Ah!" said the farmer, coolly removing the gripsack and overcoat, and placing them on the young man's lap; "then I'll occupy it until he comes." And he seated himself accordingly, while the young man glared at him.

The one on the other side looked amused; and then, rising, said: "You had better exchange seats with me, sir, and then the young lady and yourself will be together."

"Thank you," was the farmer's reply; and the exchange was quietly effected.

The two young men were evidently acquainted; and the courteous one said to the other, in a low voice: "Jim Poulder, you made a mistake there."

"I never make mistakes, Frank Bolling," replied the other. "I dare say you'll make your fortune some of these days by being polite to the granger population; but my fortune is already made."

The first speaker said nothing more; but, drawing a newspaper from his pocket, opened it and run his eye over its columns.

Poulder yawned a little, and at last said: "This is too dull for yours faithfully, James Poulder. I'll go into the smoking-car and take a whiff. Have a snifter?" he inquired, producing a pocket-flask.

"No, thank you," replied Bolling. "That stuff is rather too fiery for me."

"Here goes alone, then. That's as fine brandy as ever crossed the ocean. Day-day! Keep an eye on my trans, will you? and don't give up my seat to every country yokel who asks it."

The elegant young gentleman shook himself, and made his way forward to the car especially provided for fumigation.

When he had gone, the old man leaned over the arm of his seat, and addressed Bolling.

"Excuse me, sir, but didn't your friend who has just left say that his name was James Poulder?"

"That's his name, sir," replied the young man, "but he is not exactly a friend of mine, though we live in the same place, and I know him very well."

"May I inquire where he is from?"

"Yes, sir, Careysburg."

"Son of Peter B. Poulder, the great pork-packer there, isn't he?"

"Yes, sir."

"His father should deal with him. It would be quite in his line."

"Oh, papa!" said a sweet, reproachful voice, as those near who heard the colloquy tittered.

"It is a fact, Lucy," rejoined the farmer.

The old man, who was evidently intelligent, entered into a general conversation with the younger, and soon showed that he was quite well informed. Bolling was glad of a conference so entertaining, especially as, when his eyes were bent in that direction, he saw that the young lady was an interested, and he hoped, a pleased listener. There was something very sweet in the expression of her countenance—an unmistakable impress of modesty and innocence on her features. They chatted away, and the elder, so dexterously that the younger never perceived it, drew out of the other his position, prospects and intentions.

Bolling was frank by nature, and the questions of his interlocutor, who was as ingenious as the other was ingenuous, were craftily put. The sharp granger soon learned that Frank Bolling had been engaged for some time in the study of the law, but that his father, having met with reverses, and having two young daughters to educate, the young man determined to make his burden less and had set out to support himself, abandoning his law studies and taking a situation as salesman at a country store at Griffton, a thriving town about five miles from the main line.

"I get but a beggarly pay, of course," said Frank, gayly. "I am only a raw hand; but I have the promise that when I am better qualified, my wages will be increased.

"You are rather a singular person," said the farmer, bluffly. "Most young men would have talked of their salary."

"I rather prefer the old style of English," said Bolling. "I am to be a hireling; and the compensation of a hireling is called wages. But wages or salary—the terms are indifferent to me."

"My place is within a mile of Griffton," said the old man. "I have a notion that I knew your father once. Wasn't he at Harvard, in his time?"

"Yes, sir, and so was I. We are alumni of the same school."

"I wonder if he remembers his old chum there—one George Carter—George St. Leger Carter, as they have it on their rolls."

"Yes, sir, I've heard him speak of him often, though the two have drifted apart since then. Judge Carter, you mean. He lives at Griffton. Do you know him?"

"Um! ye-es! After a fashion."

"Papa!" whispered the young girl; but young Bolling's quick ear caught her words; "I know the Judge better than you do."

"Be quiet, Puss, will you?" replied her father in the same tone.

"I am told," resumed the young man, "that he has left the bench, and though quite wealthy, has gone back to the bar. I have a letter for him which my father, recalling their youthful friendship, insisted on giving me; but I shall not present it."

"Why not? He might be of service to you."

"Scarcely, sir. You see, if I am to be a salesman in a country store, I had better accommodate myself to my position. The Judge, even if he remembered old college friendship, wouldn't be likely to consider me a welcome addition to his family circle as a visitor. He is rich; and then he is said to have a very handsome and accomplished daughter, who would, no doubt, look down on me. I have my bread and butter to earn and had better confine myself to it."

"Possibly you are right. But how came your father to lose his money? I thought he inherited his fortune."

"Yes, sir; but he was drawn into incurring responsibility for a relative. He is not ruined by any means, but is only hampered, and thinks he will pull through in time, with a little economy and prudence; and I have no doubt he will. But I am only in his way, or I would have remained."

"Have you ever thought of trying farming?"

"No, sir. I have no capital, and I know nothing about it."

"Do you know more of selling groceries and dry goods?"

"Not a bit more; but, you see, I am paid something there while I learn."

"Your friend, or your acquaintance, as you call him, goes to Griffton, too, does he?"

"Yes, sir; but he goes there in a different capacity. I believe he represents his father in some transaction about property with the Judge, and is to remain there some days as a guest until the affair is closed. Possibly as his father wants him to marry, he may be on a tour of observation, and take in the Judge's daughter. Though that is impertinent of me, for he has said nothing on the subject."

"Do you think he is so irresistible as to be able to pick and choose at his pleasure?" inquired the girl, looking quizzically over her father's shoulder.

"He can be very fascinating when he chooses, I am told," replied Bolling; "and as he is handsome, an only son, and his father worth millions, he is at least what elderly ladies call 'a good catch.'"

"He puts up is fascination along with his courtesy, . suppose, and leaves both at home when he travels," said the girl.

"Lucy! Lucy!" cried her father, "some thoughts had better be left unspoken."

The conversation turned into other channels. But the old farmer still pursued his queries in the most artful way. There is a strong thirst for information in the rural mind, but in this instance it seemed to be personal.

At last the elegant Jim Poulder came back from the smoking-car, with a strong nicotian aroma shedding itself from his person. He brought something more with him. His voice had a thickness which told of the draining of his pocket flask. He was jolly and confidential.

"Sorry, old fellow," he said, "to have left you so long. Been bored to death for want of company, haven't you?"

"Oh, no! I have enjoyed a very pleasant conversation with our genial neighbor over the way."

"Genial! Well, of all the queer chaps for picking up all low acquaintance, you beat 'em, and give 'em six in the game."

"Ssh! They'll hear you."

"Let 'em, who cares? Going to stop at the junction?"

"No, there is a one-horse sort of connecting train, I learn, and I shall push on to Griffton at once."

"I shan't. I'll lie over a day. I'm sort of worn out, and I'll come over to-morrow as fresh as a daisy. Hope you'll have a good time among the cheese and candles. I intend to look in on you before I leave, and see 'how doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour.'"

"Thank you; you're very kind."

The brakeman craned his neck in the door, and uttered some sounds, apparently "Gritting Juxsh'n," which the experienced ear understood to be Griffton Junction, and the travelers for that point left the cars. Poulder made his way with his luggage to the little hotel there, while the farmer and daughter, followed by Bolling, made theirs to the single car, with the little superannuated engine attached, which stood waiting. There were no other passengers, and the three had the car to themselves.

"Come over here, Mr. Bolling," said the old man, after the car had been in motion awhile, "I want to talk with you a bit. Turn down this seat. That will do. You said you had a letter for Judge Carter, and didn't intend to deliver it."

"Yes, sir."

"Did it never occur to you, young man, that it was your duty to obey a father's order?"

"I trust, sir, that I'm usually obedient. It was not a positive order. I shall write to him and explain."

"I tell you that you should deliver that letter to its proper owner. You are only a trustee in the case. I am Judge Carter, and this is my daughter, Lucy. Hand over the paper to the Court."

"I beg pardon, sir; but I—"

"You want identification. Here, conductor! Tell this young man who I am."

"Judge Carter," responded the functionary, a little curious to know what it was all about.

"Thank you, Phillips. That'll do. Now, sir."

Bolling, not a little astonished, took the letter from his pocket-book.

"If you'll permit me," said the Judge, as he opened the letter and glanced over the contents. "He gives you a good character and wants me to look after you a little. Ah, how time flies! Lucy, this young fellow's father and I had such good times in the old days. How long did you read law, Bolling?"

"A little over two years, sir."

"Like it?"

"Very much, indeed, sir."

"Whom did you read with?"

"Spence & Sullivan."

"Good men. Sullivan put you through the office business, I fancy; that's his way. Now, I've been putting you through an exhaustive examination, which is my way, and I think you will do. Let old Bragg find another salesman. He's not dying for you, and I can get him a substitute. I have two students in my office. What they are there for is their own business, but they'll never make a great success at the bar unless they change their ways. I want a clerk to manage my office and to boss around while I'm off on circuit. I'll give you a living salary—not too much, and you can read law meanwhile. You ought to be able to pass in a year. If you turn out as I hope you will, why, when you get your sheepskin, we'll see what can be done. What do you say to it?"

"Say to it, sir. What can I say but yes, and thank you for the offer?"

"Very well, that's settled. Here we are, and there's our carriage. Give your checks to John there, and he'll bring your luggage to the house, along with ours. Show your gallantry, and hand Lucy into the carriage. Jump in. I'll drive."

The next day James Poulder, Esq., made his appearance at the Carters' in a state of elegance only matched by that of Captain Cuttle's famous watch—never equaled and rarely excelled. He was ushered into the drawing-room and received by a young lady whose style suited even his fastidious taste, and whose features had a dim familiarity. When the Judge came in, the young man's recognition of the farmer in the cars was complete. He stammered out an apology, but the old man relieved him.

"It could hardly have been expected that you should have known us," said the Judge. "Let all that pass. You are quite welcome. As we have two hours before dinner, we'll go to the office and look over the papers together. Miss Carter will excuse you meanwhile."

In the office Poulder found Bolling, who was busy at work on a declaration.

"Why, Frank, I thought you were going into the grocery business."

"I've changed my mind," replied Frank, resuming his work.

James Poulder stayed his week out, and then took the cars for Careysburg.

Frank Bolling did not make the same trip until two years after. Then he went to visit his father, who had got over his pecuniary troubles, and to see his sisters. He had been admitted to the bar meanwhile, and Judge Carter, whose favorable impressions time had confirmed, had taken him into partnership. He had gone into another partnership just before he left. He was in high spirits on that trip. He was not alone. Miss Lucy Carter, that had been, Mrs. Francis Bolling then, was his traveling companion.—*Independent.*

NOTES OF SCIENCE.

The German artist, Gabriel Max, has just completed a painting called "The Lord's Prayer," which is said to be one of his most original creations.

During some recent excavations in Rome a winged Diana, forming part of an ancient marble frieze, was brought to light. The goddess appears in hunting attire, wearing a short chilton and chlamys. It closely resembles the well-known Diana at Versailles in the elasticity of its pose.

Glass, pulverized by being heated red hot and thrown into water, and afterwards more finely ground in a mortar, is largely taking the place of sand in the manufacture of sandpaper. The powder is separated into grades by the use of sieves of different sized meshes, and then fastened to strong paper or muslin by means of glue.

Ellis Lever, an Englishman, has renewed his offer, made some time ago, of $2,500 for a perfectly safe, practical and efficient means of blasting in mines without gunpowder. This amount he has offered to place in the hands of the English Home Secretary, on the condition that the Government will undertake the necessary tests and make the awards. He also offers the same sum, under like conditions, for a perfectly safe system of electric lighting in mines, to supersede the so-called safety lamps.

Seth Green, the well-known fishculturist, contributes an article to the *American Agriculturist* on the various sorts of malformation observed in newly-hatched fish, in which he gives this interesting item: "Albinism is not unfrequent. The fish are perfect albinoes in every respect, even to the pink eyes. These we have raised, and they are really beautiful little creatures, and when placed in a glass jar every bone and fiber in their nearly transparent bodies, fins and tails can be plainly discerned."

At a recent meeting of the British Entomological Society a number of puparia of the Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*) were exhibited. They had been found in various places in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Wiltshire. In the discussion that followed it was the general opinion that the fly was of recent introduction in England. According to one speaker, the commonly received idea that the insect was introduced into America by the Hessian troops in 1777 is incorrect, as its existence at that date was unknown in Hesse.

Wonders of the Sea.

The sea occupies three-fifths of the earth. At the depth of about 3,500 feet waves are not felt. The temperature is the same, varying only a trifle from the ice of the pole to the burning sun of the equator. A mile down the water has a pressure of over a ton to the square inch. If a box six feet deep were filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate under the sun, there would be two inches of salt left on the bottom. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of pure salt 230 feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic. The water is colder at the bottom than at the surface. In the many bays on the coast of Norway, the water often freezes at the bottom before it does above.

Waves are very deceptive. To look at them in a storm, one would think the water traveled. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. Sometimes in storms these waves are forty feet high, and travel fifty miles an hour, more than twice as fast as the swiftest steamer.

The distance from valley to valley is generally fifteen times the hight; hence a wave five feet high will extend over seventy-five feet of water. The force of the sea dashing on Bell Rock is said to be seventeen tons to the square yard. Evaporation is a wonderful power in drawing the water from the sea. Every year a layer of the entire sea fourteen feet deep is taken up into the clouds. The winds bear their burden into the land, and the water comes down in rain upon the fields to flow back at last through rivers. The depth of the sea presents an interesting problem. If the Atlantic were lowered 6,464 feet, the distance from shore to shore would be half as great, or 1,500 miles. If lowered a little more than three miles, say 18,680 feet, there would be a road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ireland. This is the plain on which the great Atlantic cables were laid.

The Mediterranean is quite shallow. A drying up of 660 feet would leave three different seas, and Africa would be joined with Italy. The British Channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves. It has been found difficult to get correct soundings of the Atlantic. A midshipman of the navy overcame the difficulty, and a shot weighing thirty pounds carries down the line. A hole is bored through the sinker, through which a rod of iron is passed, moving easily back and forth. In the end of the bar a cup is dug out, and the inside coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line, and a sling holds the shot on. When the bar, which extends below the ball, touches the earth, the sling unhooks and the shot slides off. The lard in the end of the bar holds some of the sand, or whatever may be on the bottom and a drop shuts over the cup to keep the water from washing the sand out. When the ground is reached, a shock is felt as if an electric current had passed through the line.—*New Moon.*

BEN BUTLER ON LOCAL OPTION.—General Benjamin Butler, in a letter to the Democracy of Massachusetts, says that he has nothing to say either for or against prohibition, but is strongly opposed to what he calls "the dodge of local option." He argues that "if each town had a Chinese wall around it 100 feet high, over which no one of its inhabitants ever passed to interfere with the people in the adjoining town, then it might be well enough to let that town settle the question of drinking spiritous liquors for itself, as it alone is interested." But since "we are all knit together in one combination of interests * * * the youth from the city in which prohibition is enforced will be enticed into the towns where liquor is sold, and there brought to their ruin."

DODGING PROHIBITION.—The news comes from Atlanta that the wine-rooms of that city are now selling wine to be drunk on the premises. They take the position that they can sell a bottle of wine, allow the purchaser to take a drink out of it, have the bottle set back on the shelf, and, when he wants another, come in and call for his bottle. This is the result of a decision just rendered by the State Supreme Court, which declares that the statute enacted last year prohibits only sales at retail for consumption at the place of sale, and that there is no "retailing" unless the wine is sold in quantities less than a quart. This loophole was a very small one, but will probably prove sufficiently elastic for "all practical purposes."—*Exchange.*

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."

Few women want to appear sick, and yet how many we see with pain written on every feature, who have been suffering for months from female weakness, and who could easily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to be found at any drug store. This remedy is a specific for weak backs, nervous or neuralgic pains, and all that class of diseases known as "female complaints." Illustrated large treatise on diseases of women, with most successful courses of self-treatment, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The difference—A stabbing man assaults, intending to kill; a butcher kills, intending to salt.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE WAR OF THE KATY-DIDS.

When the purple shadows fall
And the flowers in dusk are hid,
From every tree-top comes a call—
"Katy didn't! Katy did!"

When the fire flies swing their lamps,
Flitting, flitting, to and fro,
Then from out their leafy camps
Hosts of little warriors go.

All day long in ambuscade
Unseen and silently they lay,
But at night each dewy glade
Echoes with their battle-cry.

"Katy didn't! Katy did!"
Fierce and shrill they shout in turn,
'Till the moon her face has hid,
And the stars all dimly burn.

In the rosy morning light
We will seek, but all in vain,
Where the conflict raged all night,
For the wounded and the slain.
Long ago, I know not when—
'Twas so long ago, you see—
This tribe of little green-dressed men
All agreed to disagree.

So 'tis not with guns and swords
That they fight with in the glade—
It is but a war of words,
All about a little maid.
—*Nellie M. Garabrant in Our Little Ones.*

THE WINTER NAP.

By mid-October most of the Rip Van Winkles among our brute creatures have lain down for their winter nap. The toads and turtles have buried themselves in the earth. The woodchuck is in his hibernaculum, the skunk in his, the mole in his; and the black bear has his selected, and will go in when the snow comes. He does not like the looks of his big tracks in the snow. They publish his goings and comings too plainly. The coon retires about the same time. The provident woodmice and the chipmunk are laying by a winter supply of nuts or grain, the former usually in decayed trees, the latter in the ground. I have observed that any unusual disturbance in the woods near where the chipmunk has his den, will cause him to shift his quarters. One October, for many successive days I saw one carrying into his hole buckwheat which he had stolen from a near field. The hole was only a few rods from where we were getting out stone, and as our work progressed and the racket and uproar increased, the chipmunk became alarmed. He ceased carrying in, and after much hesitating and darting about, and some prolonged absences, he began to carry out; he had determined to move; if the mountain fell, he at least would be away in time. So by mouthfuls, the grain was transferred to a new place. He did not make a "bee" to get it done, but carried it all himself, occupying several days, and making a trip about every ten minutes.

Insects also go into winter quarters by or before this time; the bumble-bee, hornet and wasp. But here only royalty escapes; the queen-mother alone foresees the night of winter coming and the morning of spring beyond. The rest of the tribe try gypsying for a while, but perish in the first frosts. The present October I surprised the queen of the yellow-jackets in the woods looking out a suitable retreat. The royal dame was house-hunting, and on being disturbed by my inquisitive poking among the leaves, she got up and flew away with a slow, deep hum. Her body was unusually distended, whether with fat or eggs I am unable to say. In September I took down the nest of the black hornet and found several large queens in it, but the workers had all gone. The queens were evidently weathering the first frosts and storms here, and waiting for the Indian summer to go forth and seek a permanent winter abode. If the covers could be taken off the fields and woods at this season, how many interesting facts of natural history would be revealed! The crickets, ants, bees, reptiles, animals, and for aught I know, the spiders and flies, asleep or getting ready to sleep in their winter dormitories; the fires of life banked up and burning just enough to keep the spark over until spring.—*From "Winter Sunshine," by John Burroughs.*

BIRDS THAT KNOW SOMETHING.

An exhibition of educated parrots recently held in Paris showed very clearly to what a high state of perfection these birds are capable of being trained. Their stage was a long table, at one end of which were perches, on which were grouped half a dozen parrots. Four of these were cockatoos—white, with yellow crests; the other two were gray parrots, with the neck and under parts rose color.

Among the tricks which they perform at the bidding of their owner, M. Abdy, are the following: Two fixed bars on upright supports are placed on the table; a parrot climbs upon one of them, turns a somersault, keeps his head downward, and, passing on to the second bar, goes through the same exercises. Their owner then calls Tom, a small white parrot, who comes toward him as if about to climb on one of the bars, but runs back again, holding down his head and shaking his wings in a grotesque way. Tom is evidently the buffoon of the troupe. A bell is then brought, with a handle which forms a lever; a parrot advances, and, putting one foot on the lever, rings the bell. The trainer asks the audience what number of rings they wish for; some one exclaims, "Seven!" and the parrot rings the bell seven times.

The bird is then asked how much does three times three make, and it replies by ringing the bell nine times. A perch is then placed on the table in the form of a see-saw, at each end of which a gray parrot perches, and in the center, just above the pivot, jumps a magnificent white parrot named Charley, the principal one in the troupe. The parrot throwing the weight of his body successively to right and left of the pivot, rocks the see-saw rapidly. To see the animation of this bird during the performance one would suppose that he took a real pleasure in rocking his companions.

The same bird then goes through another exercise. Four flagstaffs are set up on the table, and at the foot of each is a flag attached to a cord which passes over a pulley at the top. The flags are English, French, Belgian and American. One of the audience asks for the French flag. Charley advances, draws himself up, erecting his bright yellow crest, and spreading his wings, suddenly seizes the line with his beak and then, alternately with beak and foot, hauls up the flag as a sailor would, hand over hand, until it is fast at the top. He then goes through the same performance with the other flags in succession.

Several letters of the alphabet are placed upright on the table, and Charley is again brought forward, pluming himself as before. A spectator calls for a letter. Charley hesitates, inclines his head on one side, appears to reflect, then suddenly advances and picks up the letter named, repeating the performance with other letters when called for. Suddenly little Tom jumps off his perch, runs up, seizes the remaining letters one after another, and pitches them away on the floor. Another parrot then appears, and at the word of command throws several somersaults on the table. Two others follow, and waltz slowly round while the music plays.

Of all parrots, M. Abdy considers the white cockatoos the most gifted in regard to agility and capability for learning tricks—being, in fact, acrobats by nature. They are very slow in learning to talk, but they are easily tamed, and understand and do what they are told.—*La Nature.*

Posing for the Photographer.

"How very shocking!"

"What, my dear?"

"Didn't you hear that woman?"

"I saw her, but I didn't hear what she said. What was it?"

"When she came into the gallery, and took her place before the camera, I heard her say 'Bosom' three or four times. I know the photographer heard her, too, for he was looking right at her, and when she got through saying it, he told her she had said it often enough. What do you think she meant?"

"I haven't the remotest idea."

An old gentleman and his daughter were in a fashionable photographic studio on upper Broadway, where a reporter overheard the conversation above set down. During the hour and a half he was detained in the waiting-room other and still more mysterious phrases proceeded from feminine lips concealed behind the heavy curtains which separated the camera's victims from their patient, mourning friends. When at last the artist had finished his labors, he was questioned regarding the singular expressions of his female patrons.

"Why, don't you know?" he asked, with a smile of incredulity.

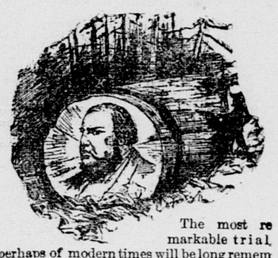
"I couldn't guess in a month."

"Well, I arrange their mouths that way. You see, in speaking certain words the mouth must necessarily assume a certain shape. Now, to say 'Bosom' composes the mouth in a pleasant, bland and serene form. When I want her to appear distinguished and haughty, I have her say 'Brush.' The mouth may be made smaller by saying 'Flip,' and enlarged by exclaiming 'Cabbage.' To produce a mournful expression she must say 'Kerchunk,' and the word 'S'cat' gives the face of the sitter an expression of resignation and sweetness."

"Are these rules infallible?"

"I don't know as to that, but they work in a majority of cases. I have tried them for years, and I get better returns than by any other method I ever tried."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

HIS LORDSHIP SIR ROGER.



The most remarkable trial, perhaps of modern times will be long remembered, and there are not a few people in England, as well as in this country, who believe that the claimant for the Tichborne estate, in that country, was none other than the genuine Sir Roger. There were many things brought out in the almost fearful cross-examination to which he was subjected, and the public inquisition through which he passed in so many varied forms of surveillance, which seemed to point unmistakably to the genuineness of his claim, and there is still very great sympathy for him felt and expressed. Added to his most adventurous career before the trial, it has been scarcely less so since his defeat. He has met with many misfortunes, but none so serious as the one of which he writes in the following communication, which happily was arrested in the manner which he describes. It will be observed by his signature that he still holds on to the peculiarities of writing his name which called for a good deal of questioning during the trial, and, as it is for reasons best known to himself that he does so, there is no reason for criticising it. One of the strong traits which won him so many friends and admirers was the pertinacity and good sense with which he held on to what he considered right and just, and there is a clear manifestation of this spirit of truthfulness in the letter quoted below. It is outspoken and free from any shadow of disguise, while it describes how readily he was relieved and spared the continuance of perhaps a fatal malady: "115 Fourth avenue, New York, February 22, 1887. Gentlemen—For the last four months I have suffered from rheumatism, and every time I sat down and got up I suffered the most acute agony; in fact, I was not able to move my legs without pain, and when going down stairs the pain was dreadful to bear. I was recommended to send for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and try it. I did so, and to my great surprise and delight I found it an almost instant cure. I have only used one bottle but I can now sit down, get up and walk about without the slightest pain. I cannot understand any person suffering such pain when for a few cents they can obtain instant relief." Yours truly,
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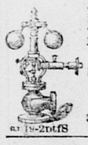

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JACKSON, MISS., April 29, 1887.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.:
Gentlemen—I have been an invalid pensioner for forty years, having contracted pulmonary and other diseases in the Mexican War, but not till the 1st of March, 1875, did I feel any symptoms of rheumatism. On that day I was suddenly stricken with that disease in both hips and ankles. For twenty days I walk on crutches. Then the pain was less violent, but it shifted from joint to joint. For weeks I would be totally disabled, either on one side of my body or the other. The pain never left me a moment for eleven years and seven months—that is from March 1, 1875, when I was first attacked, to October 1, 1886, when I was cured. During these eleven years of intense suffering I tried innumerable prescriptions from various physicians, and tried every thing suggested by friends, but if I ever received the least benefit from any medicine taken internally or externally, I am not aware of it. Finally, about the first of September, I made arrangements to go to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, having despaired of every other remedy, when I accidentally met an old acquaintance, Mr. King, now of the Lawrence House, of this city. He had once been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and, as I suppose, had been cured by a visit to Hot Springs. But when I met him, he told me his visit to the Hot Springs was in vain—he found no relief. On his return from Hot Springs he heard, for the first time, of the S. S. S. as a remedy for rheumatism. He tried it and six bottles made a complete cure. Several years have passed since, but he has had no return of the disease.

I immediately returned to try it. In September I took four bottles, and by the first of October I was well—as far as the rheumatism was concerned. All pain had disappeared, and I HAVE NOT FELT A TWINGE OF IT SINCE.

I have no interest in making this statement other than the hope that it may direct some other sufferer to a sure source of relief, and if it has this result I am well rewarded for my trouble. I am very respectfully and truly your friend. J. M. H. MARTIN.

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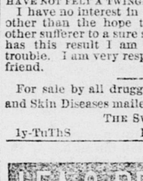

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NEW BOOKS.

BACON OR SHAKESPEARE—DONNELLY'S "CRYPTOGRAM."

Holiday Books—Magazines—The Novelties of the Book World—What the Publishers Offer.

"The Great Cryptogram," or Hon. Ignatius Donnelly's solution of the question, "Did Shakespeare write the plays attributed to him?" is at hand from the publishers, R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago, New York and London. It is a large and handsome volume and does infinite credit to the taste of the publishers. The work is divided into two distinct parts, in which, to his own satisfaction at least, Mr. Donnelly has proved Sir Francis Bacon wrote the plays credited to William Shakespeare. The first of these parts is entitled "The Argument," the second "The Demonstration." The method of the presentation is novel, but Mr. Donnelly needs no apology for the style. It is orderly and logical, so far as that is concerned. The diction is not that of fine style, indeed there was no demand for it, and little room for "fine writing." It is more in the nature of a brief and argument. But Mr. Donnelly has invested it with profound interest, and his direct, well-chosen and forcible sentences have a strong attraction for the reader. Since we have heretofore expressed disbelief in Mr. Donnelly's conclusion and doubted the logic of his "proofs" we feel that it is due to him to state his side of the case. Yet within the ordinary limits of a book review in a newspaper this cannot be satisfactorily done. No recent modern work exhibits evidence of more painstaking and mathematical labor and patient application than this. Donnelly must be a man of remarkably persevering disposition, while his reading upon the subject in hand has unquestionably been exhaustive and analytical. His work will command the widest attention, and will probably reach an altitude in great book sales paralleled by but few. For there is that mystery and romance surrounding the question he debates that appetizes the curiosity and whets the desire to learn of all that is possible to be evolved from a progressive and rational cipher, such as Mr. Donnelly claims to have discovered in the famous folio edition of 1623. He asserts that he searched the common editions in vain for the true several keys that unlock the mystery and disclose Bacon to have been the author of the plays. Some glimpses of what he believes to be the truth, he did indeed get, but not until he opened the great folio was the cipher Bacon employed made clear to him. In the "Argument" Mr. Donnelly clearly, logically and with a vigor and directness that challenges admiration, lays down the claims made for Bacon, and marshals the evidence by which the claim is fortified. In part second the attention is kept upon the cipher and the exterior proofs that justify him. We can readily comprehend the magnitude of the work he must have done in working out this cipher. It deserves to rank with the most laborious efforts of authorship in modern times. "The Argument" is in three parts. In the first it states the reasons for believing Shakespeare did not write the plays. These are the well-known doubts; but in the second part the reasons are set forth why it is justifiable to believe that Bacon wrote the plays. The third part is a bringing together of the stronger points of the other two, with illustrations of Bacon's admitted works in comparison with lines taken from the plays, which bear a striking resemblance to Shakespeare's text and go far to establish identities of style. Mr. Donnelly contends that the author of the plays was a lawyer, a poet and a philosopher, and it is not to be denied that his proofs are very strong upon these points. Not the least weighty are those that reveal the profound knowledge possessed by the playwright of religions. Shakespeare was not, he holds, according to all possible proof to be obtained concerning him, a poet, a philosopher, a lawyer, or practiced in theological research. He certainly shows that he was not a profound scholar, but it might be replied that such proof does not establish the negative to the claim of mavelous genius for Shakespeare. However, it is not the purpose here to debate with Mr. Donnelly, but only to indicate to our readers what is the character of the work, and what the method of treatment employed. Thus, he proceeds to show that whoever wrote the plays must have been well versed in the classics, and a great reader of the classical authors, as well as one familiar with the languages of Europe. In all these respects Shakespeare he finds wanting, while no other man of his era so completely fills the requirements of poet, lawyer, philosopher, politicial, linguist, classicist and theological student as Francis Bacon. Very considerable space is given to proofs of the inadequacy of Shakespeare's education, his crude style of speech and composition, and the difficulty with which he wrote even so much as his name. His character is not spared either, and he is presented in so unfavorable a light as to lead Mr. Donnelly to conclude that a man so poor in morals could not have conceived or given voice to such lofty sentiments as illumine the plays, or the profound philosophy that makes them the wonder of the world. We pass the inquiries into probable sources from which Shakespeare could have acquired knowledge, and the more interesting review of the mystery of the loss of the manuscript of the plays, which is complete that not a line of them has ever been found, and no more of the penmanship of Shakespeare discovered than five rude signatures, so coarse and illegible as to suggest the thought that Shakespeare could not write at all. In the second part of "the argument" Mr. Donnelly cites the proofs that Bacon wrote the plays. It is scarcely necessary to more than name a few of these, as they must be familiar to the reader. First, Bacon possessed all the scholarly qualifications and learning essential to such authorship; he was the most brilliant genius of his time; the profoundest and most original thinker, a philosopher and a poet, a politician and a lawyer. The home of Bacon is often mentioned in the plays, that of Shakespeare not once. The geographic information disclosed by the plays corresponds with Bacon's novels and studies, but there is no record of Shakespeare having more than a knowledge of the localities immediately related to a very small district. Bacon was a man high strung, of aristocratic tastes and associations, and in the plays it is reflected that the author was familiar with men and women of that order, whereas Shakespeare had no associations or tastes of that kind, and his companions were, as a rule, of low degree and breeding. Whoever wrote the plays was of the same political school to which Bacon belonged, and entertained the same prejudices. Moreover, he was a Protestant or a free thinker, while Shakespeare died a Roman Catholic. Mr. Donnelly follows up these positive proofs that the plays were in harmony with the aims of Bacon during the major portion of his life. He had a reason for concealing his authorship, in the fear that the free criticism of the dramas would imperil his social and his political ambition, but as the plays brought in a revenue he wrote for pecuniary gain, and they were produced in that period of his life when necessities were greatest and his means at their lowest ebb. "The argument" closes with examples of parallelism, identity of expressions, ideas and whole passages, errors and style in the comparison of the acknowledged writings of Bacon. "The demonstration" is devoted to the elucidation of Mr. Donnelly's claim of discovery of a cipher in the plays that disclose Bacon as their author. Certainly Bacon was given to research in cryptography; he constructed and borrowed ciphers, and wrote under concealments as a pastime and for specific purposes. The manner in which Mr. Donnelly develops the cipher cannot be here explained for obvious reasons. It is, indeed, susceptible of not briefer satisfactory presentation that Mr. Donnelly makes. It may in brief be stated, however, that it results from the discovery of the regular recurrence of certain words, at fixed intervals, determined by certain and unvarying arithmetical calculations, which disclose upon pages and in lines certain results. These words and phrases all name Bacon, or his birthplace or residence. But it was only by use of the folio edition of 1623, which the printers declared they set from the original manuscript, that Donnelly was enabled to work the solution of the cipher. In response to the objection that as words are limited in number any desired result can be obtained by repeated words found in a certain order, in any book of considerable size, Mr. Donnelly says that this is true if no respect is paid to any kind of arithmetical rules. He holds that the disclosure of a regular rhetorical, grammatical, reasonable sentence, occurring at stated and unvarying intervals, proves conclusively that some individual prearranged it. And, he adds, that a long and continuous narrative, running through many pages, detailing historical events in an arithmetical system, and a grammatical manner, and always growing out of the same numbers, employed in the same way, and running from the same or similar starting points, cannot be otherwise than a prearranged arithmetical cipher. The folio edition disclosed to him certain peculiarities in the use of italics, bracketed words, etc., that there was a fixed purpose in this use of the types, and that he reasons out was to mark the cipher or concealed writing. As there have been many mysteries in literature, and as Sir Francis Bacon delighted in cryptogramy, and the authorship of the plays accredited to Shakespeare has never been a closed question, Mr. Donnelly's work becomes one of peculiar and even of romantic interest. One of the most curious of the claims of Donnelly is that the cipher he has discovered recites in part the secret history of the life of Queen Elizabeth in plays that monarch applauded, which he concludes must have been a source of intense secret gratification or mirth to Bacon. "The Narrative" of the cipher, which concludes the second part of the "Demonstration," is a very strange and attractive tale, embraced in twenty-five chapters. One of these Professor Thomas Davidson, in the New York *World*, has given in part, and we reproduce it as indicative of the revelations Donnelly claims to make from the text of Shakespeare, through the use of the cipher found to exist in the first and second Henry IV., beyond which he has not applied the cipher, for he is not certain that a different one is not used for each play. He is positive that a cipher of some kind is concealed in every play, and in the sonnets. Professor Davidson says:

Here is a portion of chap. ix., containing the story of the Queen's treatment of Hayward, the writer of the Treasonable History of Henry IV.: "Her Grace was in a fearful passion, and rising up, struck your poor friend with the steel end of her big heavy crutch. The poor wretch took to his heels; but the ill-tempered old jade followed him, striking him again and again on the head and sides of his body. His health was not good, his limbs were weakened with a fever he had had. His joints gave way under him, and he fell to the earth. She doth bestride him and takes him by the beard, and bending down, beats him till the stick breaks." Such is the pleasant picture which the cipher narrative gives of Elizabeth. Other parts of the narrative are equally graphic. The chief actors in it are Bacon, Shakespeare, Robert Cecil and Harry Percy. The low, degraded character of Shakespeare comes out in all its details. When Cecil communicates to the Queen his suspicions regarding the authorship of the plays, and the Queen, refusing to believe him, orders Shakespeare's arrest, Bacon sends the faithful Harry Percy to Stratford to warn Shakespeare to flee the country. This gives an opportunity to describe Shakespeare, his house, his family and his surroundings. Even the supper is described, and is by no means appetizing—dried cakes, moldy and ancient; roast mutton, pretty high and perfuming the room; bitter beer, etc. No wonder that Percy felt sick. The result of the visit was that Shakespeare was induced to flee the country. Such is the barest outline of an extensive narrative which Mr. Donnelly has worked out, but which he conceives to be but the earnest of a much longer one. It is certainly startling in the highest degree, and Mr. Donnelly cannot expect to have it accepted without a struggle. There is some consolation in thinking that, if he should fail to convince people of the historical truth of his narrative, he can easily turn it into an historical novel, which, I venture to predict, will enjoy a wide popularity.

From the Bancroft Company, San Francisco, we have Harper Bros. New York edition of Henry Charles Lea's "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages." It is in three volumes, royal octavo, of nearly 600 pages each, and sells at $3 a volume. Volumes 1 and 2 are out and volume 3 will be ready in February. Mr. Lea will be remembered as the author of "An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy," "Studies in Church History," and "Superstition and Force." No comprehensive history of the Inquisition, based on the results of modern scholarship, has yet been attempted. Llorente's work covers only the Spanish Inquisition of modern times, and the same is true of the book of Melgares Marin. Tamburini's four volumes in Italian are unsymmetrical and unsatisfying, and Hoffman's are little better. Roderigo apologized for the Inquisition, and Rule looked upon the tribunal from a prejudiced standpoint. No writer on the Inquisition hitherto has had the patience or the courage to investigate the social, the spiritual, and the intellectual condition of medieval Europe, out of which arose, as a necessary development of the forces at work, that institution which for so many centuries sought, with more or less success, to fetter the human mind. No one is fitted for the execution of such a task who is not tolerant to the point of tolerating intolerance. The author of this valuable book has proceeded from a judicial standpoint, and in a tolerant and wholly impartial spirit. His previous writings have made him known as an earnest student of medieval institutions, and have fitted him for the present undertaking. For fifteen years he has been collecting material for it, which has grown enormously through the researches of scholars, and which has not hitherto been utilized for such purpose. He has had correspondents at work in all the libraries and archives where unprinted records are to be found, and he has thus obtained a large amount of new matter, much of which throws valuable light on many hitherto obscure points. He has devoted special attention to the peculiar legal processes devised and introduced by the Inquisition, and in these has found an explanation of much that has hitherto been blind and unsatisfactorily explained. The work will command the attention of all scholars and theologians, and we believe will command their respect and confidence. The passage half-way through volume 1 leads us to that conclusion and to anticipate its confirmation when we come to the latter pages.

The "Atlantic Monthly" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston), for December, presents this table of contents in addition to the editorial departments: "The Thraldom of Japan," E. H. House; "The Second Son," M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich; "Robert Louis Stevenson," Sophia Kirk; "At Chrystemesse-Tyde," Willis Boyd Allen; "Some Aspects of Pessimism," Agnes Repplier; "French and English" (seventh paper), Philip Gilbert Hamerton; "At Pinney's Ranch," Edward Bellamy; "On a Photograph Received from a Friend in Rome," T. W. Parsons; "Paul Jones and the Armed Neutrality," John Fiske; "Island Democracy in the Caspian," Edmund Noble; "Paul Patoff," F. Marion Crawford; "Of One Who is Deaf," Edith M. Thomas; "The Soul of the Far East" (IV. Religion; V. Imagination), Percival Lowell; "At the Funeral of a Minor Poet," Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

"The Story of a New York House" is by H. C. Bunner, illustrated by A. B. Frost; one vol., 12mo., $1 25. Mr. Bunner's story has had the rare good fortune to meet the commendation of about all classes of novel-readers. The scene is for the most part laid in old New York, though the story follows the varying fortunes of an old family mansion down almost to the present; and the whole has the attractiveness which attaches only to a field of fiction absolutely new. It need hardly be said that Mr. Bunner has made the most of his opportunity; he has written a story of poetical charm and beauty. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

From Samuel Carson & Co., San Francisco, we have a large, richly-bound quarto, retailing at $3 75, entitled "A Bunch of Violets, Gathered by Irene E. Jerome." It is a splendid holiday-gift-book, with some of the most delicate engravings on wood (by George T. Andrew) it has been our privilege to examine. The text is in quaint letter and from favorite poets. The pictures are all of violets and pleasant landscapes. The presswork is upon heaviest calandered sheets and is as fine an example of that work as can be found.

From the Bancroft Company, San Francisco, we have Chas. Scribner's new issue of "The Buchalz Family," second part, "Sketches of Berlin Life," by Julius Stride. It is translated from the German originally by L. Dora Schmitz. In the German this strong book has gone through forty-two editions. It is the best inside view of the middle-class of the greatest nation of Europe yet given to the reading world. The work is not heavy, but is a novel of the most cheerful and humorous order.

"Macmillan's Magazine," for November (Macmillan & Co., London and New York), presents these papers: "A Teacher of the Violin," by J. H. Shorthouse; "Omar Khayyam," by H. G. Keene; "The Story of Alice Ayres," by Sir Francis Doyle; "In a Chinese Theater," by G. W. Lamplugh; "The Historical Novel;" "Saint Columbanus;" "A Discourse Upon Sermons," by A. Eubule Evans; "Some Unpublished Letters of Claverhouse;" "M. Lemaitre's Serenus, and Other Tales."

A handsome holiday book is that issued by Harper Bros., New York, and for sale by the Bancroft Company, San Francisco, entitled "Old Homestead Poems," by Wallace Bruce. It is tastefully illustrated. Bruce's poems are strong, homely in frame, rich in human sympathy and warm in their affectionate tenderness. There is a fine strain of humor, also, in all Mr. Bruce writes.

From the Bancroft Company, San Francisco, we have a capital story by Andrew Lang, entitled "In the Wrong Paradise." It is supplemented by several short stories in Mr. Lang's best style. The main tale is an apologue that is a keen satire. New York, Harper & Bros.

From the Century Company, New York, we have another of the series, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." It is an admirably illustrated number, and when all are issued the books will make a volume of high value.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

The winning horses at the Oakland Thanksgiving Day races, were Black Pilot, Etta W., Joe Chamberlain, and Johnny Grey.

At Central Park the Chicagos defeated the Philadephias in the morning, and in the afternoon the St. Louis Brown defeated the Philadelphias.

At a late hour Thursday night it was learned that W. A. Whaley, formerly a day inspector at the Custom-house, had been among those indicted by the Federal Grand Jury with Ciprico and Boyd. An indictment against one A. King could not be placed, as he is not known by that name, but his identity is suspected.

Senator Stanford on Thursday gladdened the hearts of a number of deserving poor families by distributing fifty fine turkeys among them. Senator Hearst also presented forty turkeys to the same number of impecunious households who otherwise would have gone turkeyless to bed. Pope & Talbot gave each of their employes a fine fat gobbler or hen.

E. C. Kennedy, one of the Federal Grand Jurors, makes a statement regarding the investigation of 1885, in which he says: "I do most emphatically assert that the members of the Grand Jury of 1885 were fixed in the interest of the certificate traffickers. But, of course, my oath as a Grand Juror forbids the mention of many things that would be most convincing."

It is estimated that nearly 45,000 people attended the various Thanksgiving Day ball games. The New Yorkers defeated the Haverlys at Haight-street Park in the forenoon and in turn were beaten by the Greenhoods & Morans in the afternoon. The victory of the Greenhoods over the New York giants by a score of 10 to 4 evoked the wildest applause from the immense audience.

The will of Alfred A. Cohen, deceased, has been filed for probate in Alameda. The will is dated at San Francisco, June 2, 1876. The entire estate is devised to his widow, Mrs. Emelie Gibbons Cohen, with the exception that, if the estate shall exceed $500,000, a bequest of $5,000 is to be paid to his brother, Morris A. Cohen. The value of the estate is not given.

Mike Nagle, the driver of No. 2 truck, met with a serious and probably fatal accident as he was proceeding to the fire yesterday afternoon. When between Clay and Sacramento the wheels were turned suddenly and the shock threw Nagle from his seat. It was discovered that four of his ribs were broken and the processes of the spine were fractured.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., to-morrow. Morning service, 10:45; evening, 7:30; Young People's meeting, 6:45 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 12:15 P. M. Strangers invited to attend. *

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M—Rev. J. E. Hopper, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. First-class music. Sunday-school, 12 M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Come and worship with us.

Christian Church, Eighth, between N and O—R. L. McHatton will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Lord's Supper." Evening, 7:15: "The Three Salvations." Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M. Band of Hope, 3:30 P. M. Welcome to all.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J—The Right Rev. Bishop Wingfield will conduct the service Sunday morning at 11, with Holy Communion. Evening service at 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited to attend.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Filben, at 10:45. Subject: "Practical Thankfulness." Sunday-school at 12:15. Young people's meeting at 6. Evening service, union revival meeting under A. J. Bell, at Sixth-street Church. All welcome. Special service and Bible-reading ever afternoon at 2:30. *

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching by Rev. A. C. Herrick, at 11 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Morning subject: "Lessons From the Falling Leaves." Evening: "The Untamed Tongue." All are welcome. Washington mission, 3 P. M. *

Revival Services.—A. J. Bell, Esq., a lay evangelist, of Chicago, opens a season of revival services Sunday evening at the Sixth-street M. E. Church. Grand song service from 7 o'clock. Mr. Bell is probably the most noted evangelist who will visit California this season. You are invited to come to hear him. Services will be held each evening during the week at the Sixth-street M. E. Church, and every afternoon at Central M. E. Church. The public is cordially invited.

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—Rev. George B. Winton, pastor. Residence, 621 J street. Sunday services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 12:15 P. M.; prayer meeting Thursday evening. A cordial welcome extended to strangers.

United Brethren in Christ—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Bauder, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject: "Go On." At 7 P. M.: "Giants in the Land." Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. Welcome to our services.

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—At 11 A. M. services and sermon: "Blow upon my garden that the spices thereof may flow out." 7:30 P. M.: "What wilt thou have me to do?" Sunday-school and Normal Class at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society, 6:45 P. M.

Congregational Church, Sixth street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "The Hights of Christian Manhood." Sunday-school, 12:15. Mission school, Twenty-third and K, 3:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor, in lecture room, 6 P. M. Popular Bible lecture at 7. Subject: "Lot's Wife—The Penalty of Looking Back." All invited.

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L streets—Rev. A. T. Needham, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. by the pastor. Subject: "Available Power." At 7:30 P. M. A. J. Bell, the lay evangelist from Chicago, will commence a series of revival services. Central M. E. Church will unite in these services. *

First Unitarian Society, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, between J and K.—Preaching at 11 A. M., by Rev. Grindall Reynolds, of Boston, Mass., General Secretary of the American Unitarian Association. Subject: "A Man Subject to Like Passions as We Are." Sunday-school at 12:15. All welcome. *

Young Men, Read.—Rev. J. E. Hoppel, recently from the maritime provinces, will address you only, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in Young Men's Hall, Sixth street, near K. *

Superstitions of Sailors.

There is no class of the population more superstitious, perhaps, than the sailors are. It is not difficult to understand this, isolated and alone in a vast world of air and water, surrounded by strange sights and mysterious powers, of which even science gives but imperfect knowledge, their minds and imaginations are worked upon by a constant succession of miracles, engendering awe or exciting terror, with vague ideas of things strongly suggested although quite unknown. Ancient authors, writing of times when navigation was in its infancy and every great power in nature was individualized as a kind of deified man, are full of wonders and mysteries, and people the world of air and water with all kinds of imaginary beings and monsters good or evil.

Sunshine indicated the glorified presence of Apollo, darkness was the attribute of angry and vengeful demons, and as they were hopeful and gay, full of courage and daring in the one, in the other vague terrors haunted them, giving horrible significance to the most harmless indications of changeful weather. The ghostly Dutchman's phantom ship, or demon frigate, foretold storm and darkness; lightning playing upon the mast, spars and cordage gave signs of danger or safety, according to the forms it assumed; whistling would, it was believed, excite the anger of storm demons; and among French sailors it was once a common custom to fasten some unlucky midshipman to the mast and flog him, to please the spirits of the tempest and keep them good-natured.

But ghost-haunted ships were of all things those which the sailor regarded with most terror; and it is not many years since that an account was published of some sailors who refused to serve on board a British man-of-war because, as they said, there was a ghost aboard. When pressed to give a reason for their belief they said they smelled him! One night, however, in a state of genuine terror, they said they had not only smelled but seen the ghost—aye, and heard it, too, behind some beer barrels; and they would rather swim than remain aboard. The Captain, however, ordered them to be put in irons until they were well out at sea and then flogged. After that he heard nothing more of the ghost.

Ships thus haunted were not only doomed to perish, in the belief of sailors, but their very presence brought danger to all who looked upon them. The decayed hulks of vessels reputed to be haunted would drive the fisher folk on some of the Scotch and Irish coasts from the most promising bays, and no one would venture even to bathe near them; such wild, unreasonable terror did they provoke.—*London Telegraph.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Armstrong.

FRIDAY, November 25th.

People vs. C. Koening, assault with deadly weapon—Continued until 29th.

People vs. Domingo Morales, assault to murder—Continued until to-day. Francisco Reyes detained in default of $100 bond as a witness.

White Sewing Machine Co. vs. W. W. Cone—Continued two weeks.

In re B. K. Palmer, an insolvent debtor—Continued one week.

In re F. F. Cavitt, an insolvent debtor—Order for discharge made.

John T. Cardwell vs. County of Sacramento—Continued one week.

In re Stephen Van Tassel, an insolvent debtor—J. L. Woods elected assignee; bond, $50.

In re J. B. Kuhn, an insolvent debtor—J. E. Terry appointed assignee; bond, $500.

In re A. Ely, an insolvent debtor—Continued.

In re E. W. Potter, an insolvent debtor—Accounts allowed and settled as ordered on file.

S. H. Pugh et al. vs. E. S. Fenton et al.—Submitted.

Department Two—Armstrong.

FRIDAY, November 25th.

Estate of R. E. Lawrence, deceased—Will admitted. Letters to H. H. King. Appraisers—W. D. Stalker, John Batcher and G. B. Lean. Bond, $3,500.

Estate of W. F. Borchers, deceased—Will admitted. Letters to Bridget A. Borchers. Appraisers—George Housely, R. McRae and H. Klump.

Estate of M. DeRose Gracia, deceased—Will admitted. Letters to Joseph DeRose Gracia. Appraisers—George Peters, J. O'Neil and Albert Rodgers.

Estate of James Plunkett, deceased—Letters to Bridget Plunkett. Appraisers—M. J. Mann, M. Featherstun and Tom Kinney. Bond, $500.

Estate of Orrin Dodge, deceased—Letters to S. S. Holl. Appraisers—G. P. Royster, J. J. West and J. H. Hayden. Bond, $500. Notice in RECORD-UNION.

Estate of Malvina Spaulding, deceased—Order made for distribution and allowing account.

Estate of Elizabeth Bryte, deceased—Continued.

Estate of Edmund Lewis, deceased—Order made settling account; distribution ordered and $50 allowed for attorney's fees.

Estate of D. C. Bellnier, deceased—Letters to Adaline Bellnier. Appraisers—David Davis, D. Marony and James Soles. Bond, $2,000.

Estate of F. Appel, deceased—Demurrer overruled; twenty days to answer; notice waived.

Estate of Caroline A. Zeh, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Nathaniel Williams, deceased—Will admitted. Letters to Susan E. Williams. Appraisers—J. M. Stephenson, D. Hollister and J. W. Houston. Notice in RECORD-UNION.

Estate of S. R. Caldwell, deceased—Continued.

Lizzie Burgel et al. by guardian, vs. Edward Priser—Continued one week.

J. B. Scott, administrator, vs. Edward Barnes—Ordered that cause be transferred to Alpine county.

G. W. Mills vs. E. W. Tryon—Continued.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, November 24—By Rev. Samuel Stanley Penty, Manuel Lima to Jennie Baker.

Sacramento, November 24—By Rev. J. E. Hopper, D. D., Levi Painter, of Painterville, to Maggie Van Auken, of Adrian, Michigan.

San Francisco, November 24—At the residence of C. A. Hamilton, John S. Cooper, of Port Costa, to Annie E. Briggs, of Sacramento.

DIED.

Washington, Yolo county, November 24—John Foley, a native of Ireland, 55 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, in Washington, Yolo county, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, November 27th, at 2 o'clock; thence to the new Catholic Church in this city, Twelfth street, between J and K, where the funeral services will be held.]

Sacramento, November 25—Thomas, youngest child of John and Catherine West, a native of Sacramento, 8 years, 3 months and 11 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his parents, 1018 H street, between Tenth and Eleventh, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock; thence to the new Catholic Church, Twelfth street, between J and K, where the funeral services will be held.]

Sacramento, November 24—John Henry Carroll, a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, 62 years and 9 months.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at his late residence, southwest corner Ninth and H streets, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, November 27th, at 1 o'clock sharp. Interment private.]

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 20th day of June, A. D. 1873, pursuant to resolutions of their respective Boards of Directors, and by and with the written consent of the holders of more than three-fourths in value of all of the stock of each of said corporations, the OAKLAND RAILROAD COMPANY and the SAN PABLO RAILROAD COMPANY, both corporations duly incorporated and organized under the laws of the State of California, did, pursuant to the provisions of Section 473 of the Civil Code of the State of California, consolidate and amalgamate their capital stock, debts, property, assets and franchises, and did then and there and thereby form themselves into a new corporation by the name of the OAKLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, as will more fully appear by reference to the articles of association, amalgamation and consolidation on file in the office of the County Clerk of the county of Alameda. CHAS. S. NEAL,

Secretary Oakland Railroad Company.

[Corporate seal.] n26 1m

POND'S EXTRACT

VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease. Cold in the Head, &c. Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure, (75c.) specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe, (25c.)

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment, (50c.) is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. Note our name on every wrapper and label. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe. Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed November 23, 1887.]

Geo. E. Hoop to B. Ruhl—West half of lot 4, in block K and L, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; $1,450.

H. G. Cook and wife to G. W. Locke—Lot 8, in block J and K, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; $6,175.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured by Cuticura.

TREATMENT—A WARM BATH WITH CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin when all other remedies fail.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin diseases. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSIMER, EDINBURGH, IND.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.

J. P. CHOICE, WHITESBORO, Texas.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.

I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with Blotches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured.

FREDERICK MAITRE, 23 St. Charles st., New Orleans, La.

OF PRICELESS VALUE.

I cannot speak in too high terms of your CUTICURA. It is worth its weight in pure gold for skin diseases. I believe it has no equal.

W. W. NORTHRUP, 1015 Harney street, Omaha.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster,** the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible; 25 cents.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. O. O. F.—Notice.—Regular meeting of Industrial Lodge, No. 157, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Initiation and closing nominations. Visitors are cordially invited.

J. J. NISSEN, N. G.

E. B. HUSSEY, R. S. n26-1t*

Pioneers!—Your regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 26th, at 7:35. A full attendance requested. P. S. LAWSON, President.

JOHN S. MILLER, Secretary. o29-1t*

Pioneers!—Meet at your hall to-morrow (Sunday) November 27th, at 12:30 P. M., to attend the funeral services of our late Brother, JOHN H. CARROLL. P. S. LAWSON, President.

JOHN S. MILLER, Secretary. n26-1t*

Winona Council No. 2, Degree of Pocahontas, will meet THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Red Men's Hall. All members are requested to be present. By order of POCAHONTAS.

MRS. CH. REDMAN, K. of R. n26-1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT VERY CHEAP. Look at it; investigate the matter. For particulars inquire of Strobel, 321 J street. n26-3t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FURNITURE OF a five-room cottage; complete parlor, sitting-room, two bedrooms and kitchen sets; must be sold, as owner is going East; wood and coal for winter use on hand; also, a lot of canned fruit, and almost everything necessary for housekeeping. Whoever buys can rent the cottage. Apply at 1715 M street from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. n26-3t*

REV. GRINDALL REYNOLDS,

of Boston, Mass.,

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN Unitarian Association, will speak in **Pioneer Hall To-morrow at 11 A. M.** All friends of the Unitarian Society are cordially invited. n26-1t*

Popular Bible Lecture,

Congregational Church, Sixth street, between I and J,

—BY—

REV. W. C. MERRILL,

Sunday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

Subject: "Lot's Wife: the Penalty of Looking Back." n26-1t

The Ladies

—OF THE—

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Ninth street, between L and M,

WILL HOLD A BAZAR MONDAY AND TUESDAY, November 28th and 29th. A variety of fancy and useful articles have been prepared suitable for Christmas presents. Admission during the day free. A fine programme has been arranged for both evenings, to which an admittance fee of 25 cents will be charged, including refreshments. n26-2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Atlantic Monthly

For 1888

Will contain Three Serial Stories:

THE ASPEN PAPERS (in Three Parts), BY HENRY JAMES.

YONE SANTA; a Child of Japan, By EDWARD H. HOUSE.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND, By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

SIX PAPERS ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, By JOHN FISKE.

BOSTON PAINTERS AND PAINTINGS, By WILLIAM H. DOWNES.

THREE STUDIES OF FACTORY LIFE, By L. C. WYMAN, Author of "Poverty Grass, etc.

POEMS, ESSAYS, Short STORIES

May be expected from MR. WHITTIER, DR. HOLMES, MR. LOWELL, MR. NORTON, COL. HIGGINSON, MR. WARNER, MR. ALDRICH, MISS PRESTON, MISS LARCOM, MISS JEWETT, MRS. THAXTER, MR. SCUDDER, MR. WOODBERRY, and many others.

TERMS: $4 a year in advance, POSTAGE FREE.

The November and December Numbers of the ATLANTIC will be sent Free of Charge to New Subscribers whose Subscriptions for 1888 are received before December 20th.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter, to

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n26&d3

REMOVAL.

J. W. GILES, HAVING REMOVED FROM 729 to 705 J street, and fitted up his shop in first-class style, with new chairs of the latest improved pattern, is now prepared to accommodate those desiring a clean shave. Hair-cutting and shampooing a specialty.

n26-1plm J. W. GILES.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

"THE PASSION!"

Nothing ever seen like it in Sacramento.

Grand Transformations!

THE PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN,

THE WONDERFUL! THE GRAND!

MATINEE TO-DAY.

Admission, 25 cents all over the house. Evening, 50 and 25 cents.

Don't fail to see it—you will never witness anything like it again. n24-3t

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A CHOICE SELECTION, EMBRACING

OVER TWO HUNDRED NEW SUBJECTS,

Now on exhibition in our Art Rooms.

Also, Novelties for Decorating!

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A FEW CHEAP BARGAINS!

Lot 42x160, on N street, near Fourth; Two Houses; both rented. $2,250.

On H street, Two-Story New House, just painted; seven rooms and summer kitchen, stable in rear. $3,300.

A good nine-room House; chicken-house, barn, fruit trees; lot, 80x160. Price, $1,350.

New Two-story Frame Dwelling; hot and cold water, bath, gas and all modern improvements; four blocks from Postoffice. $5,500.

Nine-room House on O street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth; lot, 40x160. $3,500.

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FARMS!

$20 per acre—2,300 acres near Courtland; this is an old contract and price has not been raised yet; is worth investigating; all fenced.

$50 per acre—400 acres on the Cosumnes River; 170 acres of finest bottom land; 10 acres in Alfalfa; 100 acres in Corn, of which 70 acres goes to purchaser if bought before harvested; 3½ acres of Orchard.

$150 per acre—95 acres, five miles from city, on the Riverside Road; now used as a vegetable farm.

$175 per acre—47½ acres adjoining the above.

$100 per acre—47½ acres adjoining the above.

$150 per acre—80 acres, two miles from Sacramento; 12 acres in fine Orchard and Vineyard.

$10,500—50 acres adjoining the Hall Tract; 3 acres in bearing Grapes.

$600 per acre—10 acres one and one-half miles east of city, extending from Brighton Road to the Railroad; 1,000 choice young Fruit Trees and other improvements.

$100 per acre—20 acres in the celebrated Florin district; 2,500 rooted Grape Vines; good House and Barn; 10 acres has no hardpan.

$400 per acre—10 acres of rich sediment land at Brighton Station; 2½ acres bearing Grape Vines; 2 acres in Blackberries; 490 bearing Fruit Trees, and 250 Trees set out last season; House and Barn; three first-class Windmills; plenty of good water.

$9,000—16 acres, 1½ miles south of city, on the river; the very richest soil to be found anywhere: Fruit Trees, House, Barn and other improvements.

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1014 Fourth street, Sacramento.

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325 J STREET.

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FOR SALE.

$2,500—100 Acres, one-quarter mile from Railroad Station; three miles from Latrobe, El Dorado county; small house and barn; chicken-house; wagon shed; good well of water; all fenced; 40 acres cleared; several living springs. A bargain. 431

$3,500—80 Acres, with good dwelling of 7 rooms, barn and wagon-shed; 15 miles from city on Pleasant Grove Road. 427.

$150 Per Acre—255 acres, three miles from the city; small orchard, good house, two barns; will be sold in 80-acre tracts; fine fruit land. 421

$150 Per Acre—50 Acres four miles from the city, on Lower Stockton Road; good dwelling and barn; small orchard and vineyard; three windmills, four wells; all fenced.

$42 50 Per Acre—720 acres, well improved and located; rich soil 413

$80 Per Acre—240 Acres, near the city; a good tract to subdivide. 405.

$150 Per Acre—60 Acres, two miles from the city. This can be subdivided nicely. S.

$17 Per Acre—250 Acres, two miles from Folsom. 346.

$70 Per Acre—40 Acres, near Florin some improvements. 406.

Money to Loan.

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Houses Rented, Rents Collected, Loans NEGOTIATED.

Sacramento City Property Bought and Sold on Commision, and Exchanges Negotiated for Foothill Orchard and Vineyard Lands.

Splendid inducements offered in Delightful and Lovely Foothill Properties at Colfax, Landers, N. E. Mills, Applegate, Auburn, Newcastle and Lincoln.

Beautiful Scenic Spots, with Living Springs of Pure Flowing Water, near CHICAGO PARK COLONY.

640 Acres at Applegate Station; best Orchard Land; in tracts to suit at $15.

$1,600—Forty Acres; good House, Barn and Outhouses; at Colfax; worth double.

160 Acres at N. E. Mills, $4,000—$1,000 down; balance in equal payments, two years' time.

100 other Tracts on C. P. R. R. at Stations, desirable and choice, with good pure water, and beautiful, picturesque scenery, on favorable terms. 1ptf

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A MODERN-BUILT COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms; flowers and fruit trees, barn; lot 40x160, on M street.

ALSO, a desirable modern-built two-story house; six large rooms, pantry, bath, hot and cold water, fine brick cellar, barn, etc.; corner side and garden walk; corner lot, 40x160, on J street; one-third cash, balance can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, a very desirable, well-finished, eight-room house, with conveniences, barn, etc.; corner lot, 80x160, on P street.

WASHBURN & SCOTT,

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ORLAND, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

CHOICE FRUIT, VINEYARD AND FARMING Lands in Tehama and Colusa Counties. All correspondence attended to with promptness, and circulars descriptive of lands for sale sent on application. o15-2ptf

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—WE WILL SELL—

DRY GOODS

At Prices that will "Astonish the Natives."

DOORS OPEN AT 7 A. M.

E. LYON & CO.,

700 and 702 J Street.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THAT ARE GOOD talkers; $15 to $20 per week. Apply at 708½ K street, room 4, between 8 and 10 A. M. n25-3t*

TO DENTISTS—ANY DENTIST NEEDING AN assistant, who can furnish reference in this city, please address "Dentist," this office. n24-3t*

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN (ONE OUT of employment) to begin on fair salary and work himself up, representing, in his own locality, an old established house. References exacted. American Manufacturing House, 30 Reade street, New York. au29 4wM

LADIES ARE OFFERED PLAIN NEEDLE-work at their own homes (town or country) by a wholesale house. Profitable, genuine. Good pay can be made. Everything furnished. Particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 135 Eighth st., New York City. n11-6mMWF

WANTED—A BUTTER MAKER ON A ranch, $30; blacksmith with 6 ranch hands, $26; men cooks; 4 waiters; 3 men to work on a ranch by the year, wages $360. Female—A waitress, $20; a girl for chamber work; 10 girls for housework. Apply to Employment Office corner of Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. n14-

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR TWO teams; will haul sand or coal ashes. Call and get my prices. D. GARDNER, 401 I st. tf

AUCTIONS.

Auction Sale

BELL & CO. .... AUCTIONEERS,

—WILL SELL—

SATURDAY, November 26th,

At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, without reserve,

AT SALESROOM, ...No. 927 K STREET,

TWO GOOD MILCH COWS,

HORSES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS and large and choice lot of Furniture and Carpets. Also, the entire Furniture, Oilcloth, Chairs, Tables and Garland Range of Restaurant, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale.

Sale Positive.

n25-2t [B. C.] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

W. H. SHERBURN,

Real Estate

—AND—

General Auctioneer,

323 K Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

SACRAMENTO.

I will give my full attention to all Sales intrusted to my care, and will guarantee satisfaction.

REGULAR AUCTION SALESDAYS,

AT SALESROOM,

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

At which we offer a full line of Merchandise.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

The Highest Cash Price Paid for Household Furniture.

Sales in City and County a Specialty.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Official Auctioneer for Sacramento County.

Will Sell in Any Part of the State.

Look out for our Great Sale of Eastern Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, Robes, Harness.

Five Carloads are to be Consigned to me for Public Auction, and will Positively be sold.

Special attention given to all Sales intrusted to my care. Terms moderate.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers,

Office: 1006 Fourth Street. tf

MONTE VISTA.

A SUBURBAN TRACT OF 135 ACRES OF fruit and vegetable land, supplied with irrigation facilities, which will soon be placed on the market by the MONTE VISTA LAND COMPANY, of Sacramento. The following are the leading features inviting attention from those who desire a suburban residence with plenty of ground, and within fifteen minutes' ride by railway or carriage of the Capital of the State:

MONTE VISTA is located one and three-quarter miles east of the city limits of the fruit-shipping center of the State, with its fifty-four daily arriving and departing trains.

Monte Vista has a half-mile frontage on the Southern Pacific Railway, and can also be reached by carriage via the Brighton or Upper Stockton roads.

A broad avenue will extend from the railway one-half mile to the southern boundary, which will be intersected by cross-streets, dividing the tract into blocks of one to five acres. Both sides of the avenue will be lined with trees, and a park frontage given the portion laid out with residence lots.

In the center of the tract, at an elevation affording a beautiful view of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range Mountains, and overlooking the city, a park will be laid out and supplied with evergreens, orange and lemon trees and tropical shrubbery. Surrounding it will be one row of villa lots, 50x150 feet, with 40 feet alley, affording the business man a rural home with pleasant surroundings, and the owner of a fruit block a residence with some city conveniences.

A well 126 feet deep is now completed, which will be supplied with a powerful steam pump of 50,000 gallons per hour capacity for irrigation purposes, and a 25,000-gallon tank for furnishing pure well water under pressure to villa lots and residences. Water will be piped opposite each lot.

Shares in the irrigation plant will go with the property, pro rata with the purchase area, thus securing water at the expense of running the machinery.

A station will be supplied by the railway company at the junction of the track with the main avenue, and commutation tickets furnished.

ON THE COMPLETION OF THE PLANS AS HERETOFORE OUTLINED

The public will be invited to a railway excursion to the model suburban colony of Central California, and solicited to purchase property under conditions which for all time

PROHIBIT THE SALE OF LIQUOR ON THE PREMISES.

Our citizens are asked to inspect a plan of Monte Vista on view at the office of LEONARD & SON, 1014 Fourth street, and also to send a copy of this notice to their Eastern friends.

Sacramento, Cal., November 22, 1887.

GEO. W. HANCOCK, President.

BEN LEONARD, Secretary. n24-3plmTTS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE HOTEL DEL MONTE WILL BE opened for the reception of guests on THURSDAY, the 8th day of DECEMBER, and not before. Due notice of the formal opening will be given hereafter. Address all communications to GEO. SCHONEWALD, Manager. n24-3t

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

MRS. K. B. HEYMAN, 620 I street, opposite Court-house. Other Pianos at reduced prices. Pianos to let. Pianos sold on installments. 2plm

FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE—THE CONTENTS OF A BLACKsmith shop doing a fair business; lease holds good for a term of years. For further particulars inquire at 1130 J street. n23-6t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD SPRING Wagon (George B. Blue's make); can be seen at 1024 K street. Apply to HARRY W. RIVETT, southwest corner Twelfth and O streets. n22-6t

SHEEP PASTURE—160 ACRES OF ALFALFA land. Inquire of LOUIS WINTER, Clarksburg, Yolo county. n22-1m

FOR SALE—500 ACRES NEAR APPLEgate's; 240 acres near New England Mills, Placer county, at $8 per acre. Address F. EPHRAIM, 414 Market street, San Francisco. n19-10t*

WOOD DEALERS, ATTENTION—STANDing trees on 200 acres half-mile from Mud Springs, new railroad station, for sale. Considerable wood at reasonable figure. Address F. EPHRAIM, 414 Market street, San Francisco. n19-10t*

FOR SALE—1,400 ACRES OF LAND ON Tyler and Andrus Islands, having a frontage of five miles on Georgiana Slough. For terms, etc., inquire of LOUIS WINTER, Clarksburg, Yolo county, Cal. n16-tf

BED LOUNGES—A FRESH STOCK JUST received; new patterns; low prices. For sale at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K street. Also, lot of new mattings, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, all cheap for cash. Upholstering and repairing at lowest rates. 1m

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, 80x160; SOUTH side of block, between O and P, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one of the most elevated and pleasant locations for a residence in the city; a short distance from street railroad. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, at Bank of D. O. MILLS & CO. o14-1m

FARM FOR SALE—804 ACRES ON THE Jackson road, 9 miles from Sacramento; will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, or the whole will be sold in one lot. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or by letter addressed JOHN D. MORRISON, Harris P. O., Humboldt county, Cal. jy26-4m*

FOR RENT.

EIGHTY ACRES NO. 1 GRAIN OR FRUIT land, 20 acres fine bearing vineyard, small orchard, good house of 8 rooms, good barn, corral and outhouses. Will also furnish trees to plant if rented for a term of years. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No. 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal. n21-tf

LOWER CALIFORNIA LANDS

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY,

HANBURY & GARVEY, General Land Agents.

18,000,000 Acres

ADAPTED TO CITRUS CULTURE AND CEreal growing. No irrigation required. Fine sheep and cattle ranges cheap. Special inducements to settlers. Soil fertile and climate finest in the world. Descriptive pamphlets and maps mailed free. DAY & GORE,

415 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

n21-1plm

FOR SALE.

TWENTY-ONE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF land on the Upper Stockton Road, within a half-mile of the city limits. Good house, barn, windmill, fish pond. Seven acres in choice trees and vines. An elegant place for a home.

ALSO,

Twenty acres, one and a half miles from city limits, all in bearing fruit trees and vines—2,600 trees and about 4,000 vines of choice varieties. Two houses (one new), large barn, three dug wells. Will make a beautiful home.

ALSO,

Eight hundred and five acres of choice fruit and grain land, near Routier's Station, the best buy in Sacramento county. Half bottom land.

ALSO,

Eighty acres half a mile from Florin. An elegant piece of land. No improvements. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to N. L. DREW, Agent, corner M and Second streets. n3-1mis

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, WITH all the latest modern improvements; hot and cold water; bath-room; house beautifully decorated inside; brick cellar; stone walks around the house; iron fence; two-story barn; fine lawn and shade trees; all in first-class order; house but two years old.

This property is for sale on account of departure of owner from the city. Take a look at it and judge for yourself.

Inquire at the CAPITAL PACKING COMPANY, Eleventh and B streets. n12-1plmTTS

Special Bargain

FOR $6,500.

336 ACRES OF FINE MEADOW, ORCHARD and vineyard land, situated at the head of Kentucky Flat, with good two-story house, 20x40 feet, on one place, and a fair dwelling on the other, a large and small horse barn, a large cow barn and cattle sheds, poultry house, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and wine cellar. On the public road to the Ridge and Marysville, four miles from Grass Valley. There are fifteen or twenty living springs, and a ditch traverses it high enough to irrigate half the land. One hundred fruit trees and 2,000 old bearing vines, from which over 1,100 gallons of choice wine was made last year.

With the place goes a mowing machine, a horse-rake, a grape-crusher and wine press, about 1,000 gallons wine in cellar, four casks of vinegar, two sets of carpenter's tools, blacksmith tools and lot of mining and farming tools, four horses, four cows and several head of young cattle, a heavy and a light wagon, good and in good order, two sets double harness, two saddles. Also, fifteen or twenty tons of hay in the barns, and a lot of cedar posts and pine shakes, new. The fences and buildings all in good order and condition.

There are 4,000 cords first-crop oak and pine wood standing on the place—more than enough to pay for it if cut and sold.

This is a bargain seldom found, and is so offered because the widowed owner cannot manage it.

APPLY TO

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal. 2ptf

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

(OF SAN FRANCISCO).

BRANCH OFFICE

—AT THE OLD CORNER—

Third and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.

LAND BOUGHT AND SOLD; LOANS NEGOTIATED, RENTS COLLECTED,

—BY THE—

SACRAMENTO REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

Cor. Third and J sts., Sacramento, Cal. 2ptf

W. R. FELTER, Secretary and Manager.

BYRON HOT SPRINGS.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY..................CAL.

ON LINE OF SOUTHERN OVERLAND road; take 7:30 A. M. or 2:45 P. M. train via Port Costa. Hotel Carriages meet every train. Natural hot salt, hot sulphur and hot mud baths, and various springs of mineral waters for drinking purposes, pleasant and health-giving; pure mountain air fresh from the Mount Diablo range; hotel accommodations unexcelled; table and rooms first-class. Postal, express and telegraph communication direct. For the cure of rheumatism, asthma, catarrh, neuralgia, sciatica, gout, kidney and liver troubles, blood and skin diseases, and many other complaints these waters are unsurpassed, as hundreds of cures will attest. Circulars sent on application. Address,

L. R. MEAD, Proprietor, Byron, Cal.

n22-3plm